

Hall Saw Shredding Papers As 'Protection,' Not Cover-Up



Fawn Hall testifying Tuesday in the Iran-contra hearings.

Iran-Contra Hearings End First Phase

WASHINGTON — Fawn Hall testified Tuesday that she never considered her shredding, altering and removing sensitive documents from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North's files to be part of a cover-up.

Top Military Not in U.S. At Time of Stark Attack

By George C. Wilson Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Navy Secretary James H. Webb Jr. and the national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, were distressed that the military leaders they wanted to consult most were out of the country when the U.S. frigate Stark was attacked by an Iraqi fighter on the night of May 17.

East German Police, Rock Fans Clash In Berlin for the Third Straight Night

By Robert J. McCartney Washington Post Service BERLIN — For the third straight night, hundreds of young pop music fans clashed early Tuesday with the East German police, who tried to bar them from listening to a concert just across the Berlin Wall.



Leaders of the industrialized nations posed on Tuesday before beginning the summit meeting. They are, from left, prime minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium, Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, President Ronald Reagan, Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani of Italy, President Francois Mitterrand of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

Reagan Receives Tepid Support On Terror, Gulf

By Lou Cannon and Hobart Rowen Washington Post Service VENICE — President Ronald Reagan received only tepid support here Tuesday from allied leaders attending the 13th annual economic summit meeting for U.S. policy on terrorism and the Gulf and also came under strong pressure to reduce the U.S. budget deficit.

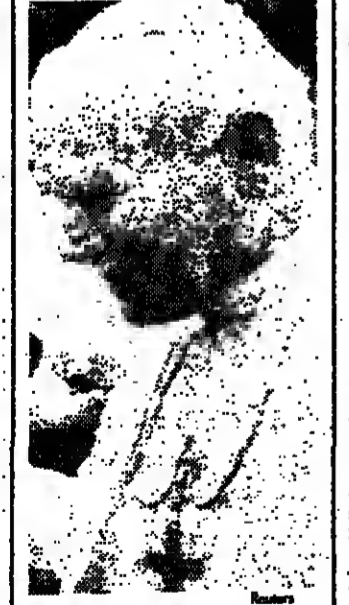
Venice Gains Said to Fall Short of U.S. Expectations

By R.W. Apple Jr. New York Times Service VENICE — On the eve of this week's summit conference, Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff, made a point of saying, "I am not one of those who have gone about trying to diminish expectations."

Kiosk

Demjanjuk Said Not to Be 'Ivan'

BARCELONA (AFP) — A survivor of the Treblinka death camp has testified at a court near here that John Demjanjuk, currently on trial in Israel on charges of being a Nazi war criminal, was not the Treblinka guard known as "Ivan the Terrible."



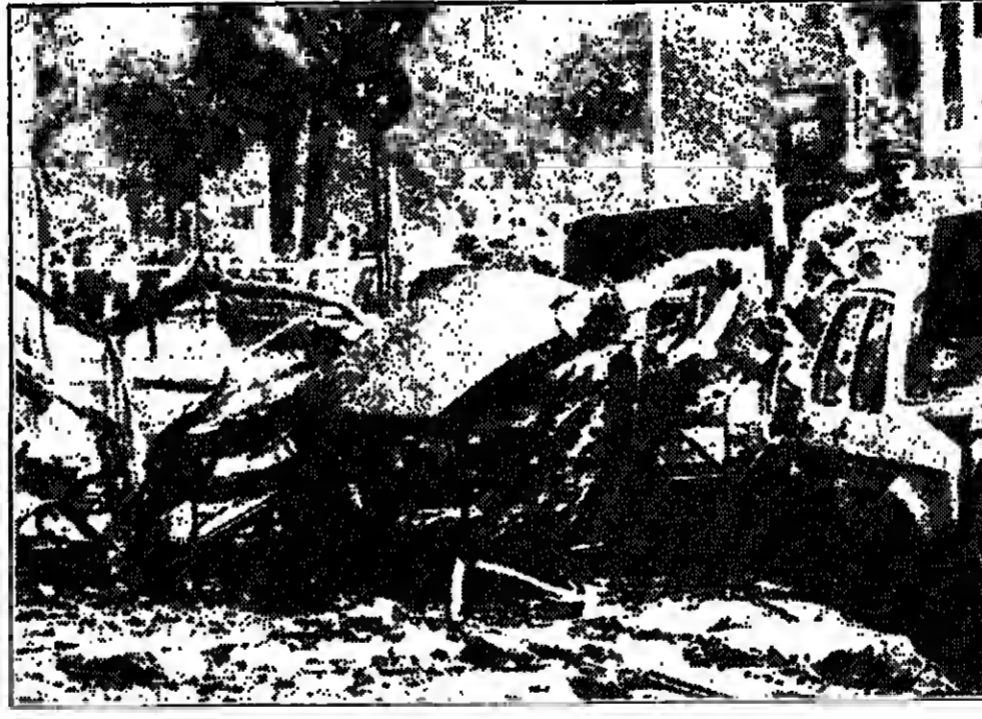
Pope John Paul II at Lublin's Catholic University on Tuesday. Page 2.

A Determined Witness

Hynes Johnson of The Washington Post reported from Washington: The strain on Miss Hall was visible in her two hours at the witness stand Monday afternoon. She was trembling when she raised her hand to take the oath before beginning her testimony, and her face was lined with fatigue when she ended. But she proved a determined witness with a clearly defined mission and rationale.

Iranian Challenge

U.S. officials have disclosed that an Iranian destroyer challenged a U.S. merchant ship being escorted by a U.S. warship in the Strait of Hormuz on Friday, United Press International reported from Washington.



ROME BOMB BLAST — Several wrecked automobiles lying in front of the U.S. Embassy in Rome on Tuesday. Page 2.

NEWS ANALYSIS

that the United States had achieved what it sought in Venice — that Mr. Baker's prediction had borne fruit. But other key aides to President Ronald Reagan sounded a good deal more defensive, especially in private.

They were describing the summit meeting as a throwback to the first summit meetings. "A meeting with no agenda and no great expectations," one White House official called it, "whose real purpose was simply a frank exchange of views."

Officials from other nations offered a still less positive reading of events as the leaders finished the second of their three formal sessions. "They're paralyzed," a ranking official in one delegation said when asked to assess the mood of the conferees.

"They feel a compulsion to avoid visible risk. They're much more afraid of dissent than empiness." A Canadian described this gathering as "the most fragmented I've ever been involved in, with predictable results."

A Briton termed it "a lot of jaw-jaw to the very great effect, which suits the Europeans just fine." Every summit conference seems to produce its joke, and this one is being described in the hotels, restaurants and bars of Venice as "bland canal."

Fearful that President Reagan would be portrayed as the big loser, because he came to Venice with the most clearly defined set of goals, American officials spent much of the afternoon working out a strategy for presenting the results in the best possible light.

One result was that Mr. Shultz spoke with reporters Tuesday, 24 hours earlier than has been his practice at most summit conferences in years past.

But no words of his could obscure the fact that Tuesday's statement on the Gulf was much more general than the United States had hoped for.

It contained not the slightest suggestion of retaliation against

U.S. Tourists' Voices Are Heard Anew in the Streets of Europe

By Thomas Netter International Herald Tribune

LUCERNE, Switzerland — "So, do you take credit cards?" asked the middle-aged American tourist, sitting with his wife on the hotel terrace here.

The sound, and to some ears music, of American tourists' voices is making a steady comeback in this most popular of Swiss tourist destinations, one year after anxiety over terrorism and radioactivity slashed U.S. tourist travel to Europe.

From Lucerne to London, Geneva to Frankfurt, Madrid, Rome and Paris, Europeans who last year groaned at the loss of the lucrative American tourist trade are beginning to breathe a cautious sigh of relief, according to tourist offices in several European capitals.

press Tours' signs off the tour buses so you couldn't tell they were Americans," Mr. Illi added. "Today we have busloads of 40 to 50 people in Lucerne every day saying American Express, Cocks, and what have you. They are cruising through Europe as American tourists."

Across Europe, bookings are generally up as Americans begin trickling back into their favorite foreign destinations, travel agencies and tourist office officials say. Although there is little chance that American tourism this year will match the record influx of 1985, when the extremely favorable rate of exchange made hotels, meals, travel and shopping in Europe a bargain, travel officials say they believe they are heading toward a significant recovery in 1987.

"All the prospects look good," said John Geissler, a market analyst for the Swiss National Tourist Office in Zurich, who cites sharp increases in tour and hotel bookings. "Now we're just waiting."

"Americans usually book six months ahead, but are now booking three months ahead," Mr. Klee said. "We think they lost their fear of traveling in the past few months, and we're just delighted."

Similar trends are being spotted elsewhere. In London, a British Tourist Authority spokesman estimated that three million Americans and Canadians would visit this year, up from 2.83 million in 1986, adding "this is a cause for optimism."

"You can tell the Americans are back because you see and hear them all over London," an official said. "They seem to have changed their minds."

As the main attraction of Swiss tourism, Lucerne may have suffered more than any European city from last year's tourist debacle.

Long a tourist haunt, and deluged in summer with foreigners who come to stroll its ancient, cobblestoned streets and ride its lake steamers toward alpine meadows, Lucerne depends on tourism for much of its livelihood, Mr. Illi said.

The town of 64,000 people has over 5,000 hotel beds and hundreds of restaurants and cafes. Nearly everyone in the shops and hotels speaks English. Mark Twain hiked and slept here, Wagner composed on its lake shores, American GIs flocked here for holidays after World War II. In 1985, about 500,000 tourists followed suit, including 271,000 Americans.

Then came the bombing of Tripoli, the accident at Chernobyl and the devaluation of the dollar. Mr. Illi estimated that Lucerne lost 100 million Swiss francs (currently \$67 million) in 1986. All of Switzerland suffered from a 35 percent decline in American visitors that cut deeply into the

\$10 billion in annual tourist revenue that provides 8 percent of the country's foreign currency earnings, Mr. Geissler added.

However, despite the improvement felt in May and the increase in bookings, officials say Europe has a long way to go before it can match 1985, when the dollar was at its highest point in a decade.

From Reagan, A Few Delphic Words for Press

The Associated Press VENICE — Journalists covering the Venice summit meeting had a chance to question President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain before the first full session on Tuesday, but the communications left something to be desired.

Question: Why were you out so late, Mr. President? Reagan: Affairs of state. Q: Mrs. Thatcher, are you going to win on Thursday? Thatcher: [No reply.] Q: Mr. President, do you want her to win? Reagan: I don't want to say anything.

An Italian journalist to Mr. Reagan: Do you like spaghetti? Reagan: [No reply.] Q: Say something. Reagan: Never talk about a no-hitter when it's going on.

In baseball, if a pitcher is throwing a no-hitter, a rare accomplishment in which no opposing batter has made a base hit, it is customary that his teammates not mention the fact until the game's last pitch has been thrown.

Some Americans may find their stay in Switzerland on the edge of being prohibitively expensive: An average, inexpensive dinner in almost any Swiss restaurant that two years ago cost \$10 now would cost \$16.60.

The exchange rate factor may force shorter stays and will lead to the hunt for bargain accommodations and meals, travel See TOURIST, Page 2

# Pope Prays at Ashes Of Nazi Death Camp

By Roberto Suro  
New York Times Service  
LUBLIN, Poland — Evoking his homeland's bloody past, Pope John Paul II prayed over the ashes of concentration camp victims Tuesday and called for a re-examination of Poland's Communist system in order to bring a better future.

Chopin's funeral march, the pope walked slowly toward the concrete mausoleum. Inside, he knelt for about 10 minutes, silent and immobile. In front of him was a mound made of victims' ashes and shards of bones. An inscription reads simply: "Our fate is a warning to all."

When the pope finished his prayer, Wanda Osowska, who escaped a death sentence at the camp in 1944, handed him a bouquet of flowers that he placed on the mound.

John Paul told her, "You should bear witness for these dead for all who live, to tell them what happened in this camp," adding: "We commend those responsible to the justice and mercy of God."

The pope came to Lublin primarily to visit the only full-scale Catholic university in Communist Europe. John Paul taught ethics at the university for 24 years. In his lecture, he insisted that the school must "reluctantly, unyieldingly" raise the question of the future being offered to Poland's young people.

Here, as elsewhere on his third trip to Poland as pope, John Paul attacked the philosophical underpinnings of the Communist regime.

Later in the day, at the first big outdoor event of his weeklong trip to Poland, he prominently mentioned two of the Polish government's most noted Roman Catholic opponents as he preached to a crowd estimated at close to a million.

He quoted from the prison diaries of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński and told newly ordained priests that they must "look hard" at the example set by the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, a devoted supporter of the outlawed Solidarity trade union movement who was murdered by the police in 1984.

John Paul, on the second day of his Polish visit, arrived from Warsaw by helicopter on a damp, gray, spring morning, landing at the site of the Majdanek concentration camp on the edge of the city.

The pope was met by about 800 camp survivors, who lined the road of martyrdom. That was the route taken by many of the 360,000 who were led to the camp's gas chambers.

As a uniformed hand played



**BIDEN ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY** — Senator Joseph R. Biden of Delaware after announcing his candidacy on Tuesday for the Democratic presidential nomination.

# Georgian Impresses New York Liberals

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service  
NEW YORK — Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, edging closer to a decision about whether to seek his party's presidential nomination, gave a foreign policy talk here Monday that left a roomful of skeptical liberal Democrats singing his praises.

"It was a very impressive performance," said John V. Coonerton Jr., a lawyer who was the 1984 Jr. campaign chairman in New York for then-Senator Gary Hart of Colorado. "I was particularly taken with the way he answered the question about contra funding. This was an audience that opposes it, and he gave a very forthright explanation of why he supports it."

"His story about Mario the ballplayer was terrific — it really showed he has a feel for local politics," said Gordon Stewart, a veteran Democratic Party activist. A prominent Democratic fund-raiser said Mr. Nunn "could raise a lot of money in this town."

Mr. Nunn spoke at the invitation of Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York and the state Democratic Party in one of a series of issues forums. This one attracted an audience of several hundred.

Mr. Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, opened the talk by kidding his host, who had played minor-league baseball as a young man.

make-believe baseball history ("Cuomo never struck out in the South") with belated baseball aphorisms ("It ain't over 'til it's over") to suggest that, despite notwithstanding, Mr. Cuomo could wind up as a presidential candidate in 1988.

When Mr. Nunn was asked by reporters afterward whether he planned to seek the presidency, he said, "I'm one step behind Governor Cuomo."

"I haven't closed the door," he said, adding that he hopes to make a decision by the fall.

Mr. Nunn's surprising turn at humor overlapped into the substantive portion of his presentation. He mentioned the American arms sales to Iran and described the chain of events that led up to the United States offering to protect Kuwaiti shipping in the Gulf.

# WORLD BRIEFS

### Soviet Aide Predicts Autumn Summit

MOSCOW (WP) — A Soviet spokesman said Tuesday that it was "realistic to hope" for a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting this year, probably in late autumn.

### Kenya Briefly Detains U.S. Reporter

NAIROBI (AP) — The government issued but then withdrew an order expelling Blaine Harden, a Washington Post reporter, from Kenya, saying the order was an error, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said Tuesday.

### CIA Is Linked to Death of Torrijos

PANAMA CITY (AP) — A former military chief of staff said Tuesday that Panama's armed forces commander, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency were behind the 1981 death of General Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian leader, in a plane crash.

### Spain's Socialists Face Election Test

MADRID (Reuters) — The Socialists' five-year hold on Spain and their tough economic policies will be tested Wednesday in local elections and in voting for the European Parliament after months of social unrest.

### 1970 Marine Deserter Returns to U.S.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A man who deserted the U.S. Marines in Vietnam 17 years ago and started a new life in Australia returned in the United States on Tuesday to see his sick father, and a military guard took him into custody.

### For the Record

President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina signed laws Monday to grant amnesty to all but the most senior officers accused of rights abuses under military rule, to legalize divorce and to move the seat of government from Buenos Aires to the twin cities of Vidéa and Carmen de Patagones in Patagonia, in southern Argentina.

### TESTIMONY: Hearings Recused

North personally and to what he represented in terms of policy.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

An empty Alaska Airlines 727 plane collided with a jetway while taxiing Tuesday at Anchorage International Airport and burst into flames, forcing a brief evacuation of the airport.

### BERLIN: Third Night of Clashes

(Continued from Page 1) somewhat larger than on Sunday night, when 20 to 30 persons were arrested, according to Western political observers. That is because East Germans, with ready access to West German television and radio and with family and historical ties to West Germany, are more likely than other East Europeans to expect Western-style freedoms, they said.

### Swiss and Russians Expel Emovs on Spy Charges

BERN — Switzerland expelled a senior Soviet diplomat last month for spying and Moscow retaliated by ordering out a Swiss envoy, it was announced here Tuesday.

### Moscow Not Annoyed

A Soviet official said Tuesday that the government could only be pleased that young East Germans had chanted Mr. Gorbachev's name, Reuters reported from Moscow.

# SUMMIT: A Fragmented Conference Avoids Taking Any Visible Risks

(Continued from Page 1)  
Iraq if it failed to agree to cease-fire talks with Iraq, it contained no endorsement of the American commitment to use military force to keep the sea lanes open and it suggested, by its even-handed language, that the seven consider Iraq and Iraq equally at fault for the escalating violence in the Gulf.

There was no agreement on what the language of the Gulf statement meant.

Mr. Shultz said it meant "the other countries here advocate mandatory sanctions on sales of military goods" to Iraq if it continued to resist calls for a cease-fire.

The attacks caused no injuries. A police spokesman, Riccardo Infelisi, said investigations were focusing on two persons who checked into a hotel across from the U.S. Embassy on June 6.

The attacks came one day after a call to the Italian news agency office in Beirut warned that attacks would be made against "Italian interests everywhere," because Italy had played host to President Ronald Reagan in Venice.

Richard Northern, an embassy spokesman, said only one bomb detonated, causing little damage.

Shortly thereafter, the police said, a bomb containing about four and a half pounds (two kilograms) of explosives tore apart a car and damaged several others parked on a side street next to the U.S. Embassy compound.

Iraq has been willing for several years to heed such calls.

But officials of the other participating countries denied having made any such commitment, and several said they would not have agreed to any statement implying that they had.

Italian officials were even telling journalists that they had at the last minute succeeded in inserting the word "just" to the leaders' call for support of "just and effective measures" by the United Nations to end the Iraq-Iraq war.

That word, they said, meant that any such measures must treat the two countries equally and was intended to counter what the Italians consider a dangerous American tendency to "tilt" Western policy toward Iraq.

Nor was there much to which Mr. Reagan could point with pride in the statement on terrorism, which was largely a rehash of past statements, or in the largely anonymous statement on East-West relations.

According to officials of several countries, the president also seemed headed for a series of setbacks on the economic front before

the conference ends Wednesday afternoon.

What happened? First, as White House aides were quick to concede, Mr. Baker and some of his aides, inexperienced in the dynamics of these meetings, focused attention on areas where there was never much hope for success and in the process set themselves up for a fall.

They circulated word, for example, that Mr. Reagan would push for tough language on Iraq; in the end, he never did so, partly because others steered Monday night's conversation in other directions but mainly, a senior American said, because the delegation knew that he would have no real chance of success.

Second, the Japanese and the Europeans, with the exception from time to time of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, have always taken a narrower view of the function of these meetings than have the Americans.

They are willing to diverge from the formal economic mandate but not to make major decisions in some areas, notably including security and weapons issues.

Third, the time was not ripe for

new initiatives, with elections this week in Britain and Italy, Mr. Reagan under attack at home and the French and Japanese political situations unsettled.

In the face of this situation, which was well known to all the participants weeks ago, important constituencies such as the international financial community and the world press nonetheless looked to Venice for answers to pressing problems.

It is part of the aura generated by these meetings that hopes will be raised by them.

"I suppose it is inevitable," commented one of the personal assistants who help to arrange these gatherings.

"Tensions here, tensions there, problems in the economy — what are people supposed to look for solutions if not to the assembled political firepower of the Free World? The difficulty, of course, is that intractable problems do not yield solutions in 48 hours, or in 480."

Finally, many of the Europeans believe that American policy in the Gulf is ill-formed and risky, although they are not prepared to say so publicly.

GENEVA — The Soviet Union put forward Tuesday its provisions for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. They include measures for mandatory inspection of test sites by an international team if cheating were suspected.

It was the first time the Soviet Union has agreed to the Western position at the 40-nation disarmament conference in Geneva that arms treaties must be verified by mandatory and quick "challenge" inspections to prevent cheating.

The Reagan administration has refused to join a moratorium or enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union on a full test ban, saying tests were essential to maintain atomic arsenals.

### Tourist: Americans Return

(Continued from Page 1)  
They are visiting London, Spain, Switzerland, and to a lesser degree the French provinces," she said, "but to an even lesser degree Paris."

Mrs. Bourgeois said the decline in the dollar, from about 10 French francs in 1985 to about 6 francs currently, makes a visit to Paris more expensive than before. But for more important, she said, was the wave of bombings that hit Paris last year, threats of new terrorist actions and French requirements that Americans must obtain visas now before visiting the country.

"There is a sense of insecurity that persists among Americans which I am sorry in say is aided by the media," Mrs. Bourgeois said.

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**Rome Blasts Aimed at U.S., Britain**  
By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service  
ROME — Two bombs exploded on the grounds of the American and British embassies here early Tuesday, and a third ripped apart a car in a street next to the U.S. Embassy compound, according to the police and witnesses.

**VENICE: Tepid Support of Reagan**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
But so far West Germany only has agreed to a reiteration of a promise made in Paris last month to boost its economy if growth slows down.

**TOURIST: Americans Return**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
Industry officials say. Even though there is a slight decline in the cost of getting to Europe because of lower air fares, they say that this will be offset by the weaker dollar, in London, for example, a pound now costs more than \$1.60.

**Swiss and Russians Expel Emovs on Spy Charges**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
About 3,000 young people gathered on Unter den Linden and on side streets Monday evening. Many stood in small groups around radios and listened to the Genesis concert, which was broadcast live by a West Berlin station.

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# A NIGHT AT THE OPERA FOR THE GUESTS. THREE DAYS IN THE QUEUE FOR THE BELLBOY.



In Munich, tickets for the New Year's Eve opera are about as plentiful as snowballs in August.

(Except when the opera is Johann Strauss's 'Die Fledermaus.' Then the tickets are really difficult to get hold of.)

In fact, if you want a ticket you have to prove your dedication beyond all reasonable doubt.

Three days before the performance, you have to report to the ticket office at 6.00 am.

Two hours later you have to report again. And two hours after that, and two hours after that. And so on until 10.00 that night. (This soon sorts out the zealots from the merely enthusiastic.)

The next day, the same thing happens.

And on the third day (by which time only the fanatical fringe is left) you queue continuously from 6.00 am until you get a ticket.


So when two of our regular guests at the Munich Sheraton asked after tickets to 'Die Fledermaus,' all we thought we could offer was a sympathetic shrug.

But the concierge got to hear about it.

And the bellboys. And instead of our guests spending the best part of three days queuing, one of the bellboys volunteered.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Major Gaps on the Gulf

Real events force presidential candidates to look up from their speech texts and position papers...

Other Comment

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OPINION

A Partial U.S. Pullout Could Benefit Europe

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — At present, the United States is best prepared to defend its interests in the region in which a challenge is most likely — the Gulf — and most prepared in the region where a direct military challenge is least likely, and in which its allies are most able to do more for themselves — Europe.

Better still, the West could propose that several NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in Central Europe be included to a "tank-free zone."

to a conception of NATO as a global alliance based on geographic assumptions rooted in the 1950s. The United States needs to reconfigure its worldwide military deployments to be better able to meet the most likely threats to its interests, and those of Western Europe and Japan.

The writer was national security adviser to President Carter. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

For Israel, Victory Led To Menace

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Here is an event that did not make the news from the Middle East last week. That was what made it significant.

It happened in Ramallah, one of the principal towns of the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Several hundred Israeli soldiers cordoned off the streets in a prosperous residential section of town. They entered the home of a merchant, Ramzi Jaber...



Spain's Voters Will Turn the Clock Back to the '70s

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID — Today's elections in Spain may bring about the first significant change to the country's political map in almost five years.

one for members of the legislatures in 13 of the 17 autonomous "communities" or regions, and one for Spain's representatives in the European Parliament.

ing the political process to much wider participation by ordinary citizens, and on which they have delivered. All power has been jealously kept for Socialist Party members.

Still, many Spaniards are moderately satisfied with the way these five years of Socialist rule have turned out. Also, the opposition remains too weak, with the Conservatives in the midst of a face-lift that they hope will give them a youthful look and Mr. Suarez's party still too much of a one-man show with a leftist ideology.

However, a number of interesting things will start happening in Spain if the Socialists indeed lose 7 percentage points in the municipal elections, coupled with a 5-point loss for the Conservatives and a 12-point surge by the centrists.

With no party earning more than 38 percent of the vote from today's election, alliances — that is, compromises and a search for consensus — will have to be made, for the first time in years, at the grass-roots level.

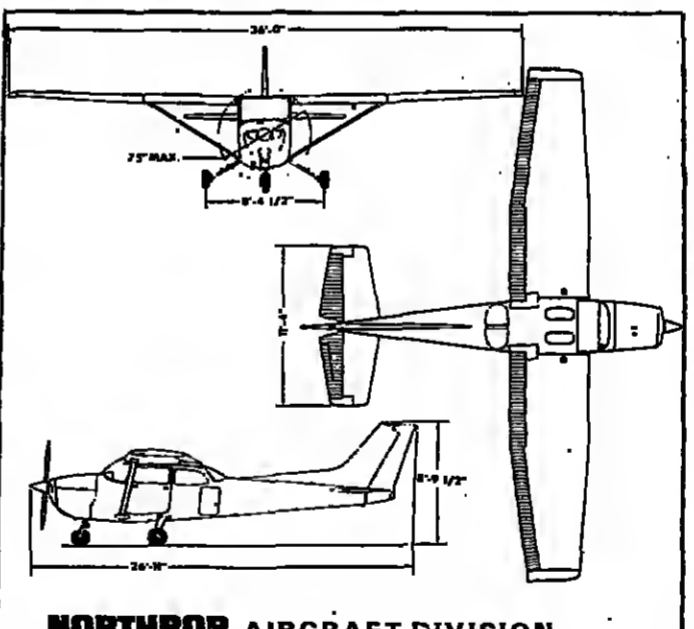
Twenty years after the great military victory of 1967, it is a victory that menaces the victors. Arthur Herzberg, writing recently in The New York Review of Books, noted that Arab sins against Israel said they "do not diminish Israel's burdens, for it needs peace more."

International Herald Tribune. The New York Times.

It's Time To Rein In Ceausescu

By Jeri Laber

NEW YORK — Both the Soviet and the U.S. governments have recently indicated a growing dissonance with the megalomaniacal policies of Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu.



NORTHROP AIRCRAFT DIVISION STEALTH BOMBER

For some years now Romania has taken independent foreign policy positions that depart from those of the Warsaw Pact, while maintaining the most closed and repressive society in Eastern Europe.

There is no trust in Romania, where it is generally assumed that as much as one-third of the population is working directly or indirectly for the secret police. Everyone is aware of an unpublished decree, No. 408, which requires citizens to report to the police within 24 hours any conversation with a foreigner.

Three policies, all Ceausescu-created, have resulted in making Romania one of the poorest and most oppressed countries in Europe; the creation of a highly sophisticated police state that exercises total control over a terrorized population; the decision to use most of Romania's resources to pay off its huge international debt, thereby impoverishing the Romanian people; and the escalation of a

fulness" are being moved out of the cities and denied medical and social services. While the people suffer, however, the president is razing large portions of historic Bucharest to build a \$1.2 billion civic center that will be a billion of his personal monuments.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Roosevelt Revolt: NEW YORK — Ominous rumblings are coming from Oyster Bay, where it is believed the Third-Term Candidate is preparing to lead a personal raid on the Republican Convention. Mr. Flynn, the Pennsylvania politician, organized on June 8 what is called his "Circus Committee" to promote Mr. Roosevelt's interests when the Convention meets. All preparations, it is announced, have been made to bolt the Convention if Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is not selected, which means the Roosevelt delegates will leave the Convention Hall in a body and, hiring another hall, nominate Mr. Roosevelt on their own ticket, regardless of party lines.

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OPINION

# Summit-itis Is Leading U.S. to New Yalta

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Dressed in a sport shirt, the White House chief of staff, Howard Baker, told reporters that "it would not be a bad thing" if the United States worked out a deal with the Soviet Union jointly to control the Gulf.

Wow. Having been all but drawn into the Iran-Iraq war by the Kuwaiti threat to seek protection from the Russians, America is now joining the Arab world in issuing an invitation to the Russians to share Western sovereignty of the oil fields of the Middle East.

That would not only be a "bad thing," it would be a breathtaking geopolitical surrender. The Soviet Union has bid for years in Afghanistan in its thrust southward toward the Indian Ocean; it has tried to intimidate Pakistan and Turkey; it has sought ways to infiltrate the Iranian hierarchy, all with little success. The Kremlin's goal, thwarted by presidents from Truman to Carter, was to dominate the region at the juncture of Euro-Japanese economic power.

Behold America's flip-flop: In an unadmitted reversal of decades of U.S. strategic policy, a well-liked fellow recently stepped up in his short shirtheaves, as ready as warm Jell-O, to enunciate the newest Reagan doctrine: Moscow is welcome to come on in, the Gulf is fine.

That sort of policy pronouncement usually raises a jacked-up eye, perhaps even a presidential reading of a prepared speech. Could it be that this off-the-cuff remark was a mistake by a new chief of staff? Or perhaps it was planned as a trial balloon — to be disavowed by the secretary of state if it drew flak.

However, this is not the first step toward a new Yalta. That march began this spring when Secretary of State George Shultz accepted the notion of Israel's foreign minister, Shimon Peres, that the Soviet Union be asked to convene an international conference that would force the Israelis to trade hard-won land for promises.

That was the first abdication of a long-held position of strength. Moscow has been looking for a way back into the Middle East "process" ever since Anwar Sadat kicked its agents out of Egypt. As the Arab superpower champion in negotiations, the Soviet Union would gain the same type of diplomatic leverage it long has sought in the Gulf. U.S. policy, which for years fiercely resisted Soviet penetration of this power pulsospot, now seems to have gone curiously supine.

The purpose of the United States' intervention in the Gulf is not to punish the Iranians for diddling America over the Beirut hostages, or to save Iraq from the consequences of its aggression, or to uphold some lofty principle of free navigation. The American purpose should be to keep the Russians out of the Gulf, away from the West's oil lifeline. The United States should implore that central purpose on the double-dealing recipients of its protection. The strategic threat comes from the Soviet Union, not from Iran.

ESSAY

Just as Moscow is not the key to Arab-Israeli peace, it is not the key to Arab-Persian peace; it is not the key to Arab-Persian peace, it is Americans' eagerness to stop local bloodshed, they must never forget that the Kremlin's interest is always in extending its power. What is behind this drift toward the new Yalta? The answer is summit-itis. Not the happy media high afforded by the annual outside gabfest afforded in Venice — that photo super-opportunity is one of the few fringe benefits left to being a head of state — but the detente fever that afflicts American presidents as they approach a superpower summit.

Meeting toward the end of their careers. The obvious indications of dangerous summit-itis are the perversion of America's purpose in the Middle East and the Gulf, as if the Soviet Union was the solution rather than the problem. Less obvious, but a telltale sign, is the way the United States is following Mikhail Gorbachev's lead on the negotiations. He wants an intermediate-range missile treaty first, because it serves his German reunification plans; that is the treaty he gets, and the NATO allies wonder why the United States cannot tie that to reductions in tanks and troops. The Russians want vagueness on verification: that is why we hear complaints about on-site inspection from America's own Stealth guardians.

The United States should press for its proposed 30 percent reduction in long-range missiles, for linkage of medium-range missiles to conventional force reduction, and for tying a summit meeting to progress in withdrawal from Afghanistan and on human rights. That is in the U.S. interest, but that is not what America is fighting for; instead, it is doing nothing to endanger an October summit meeting in Washington.

Summit-itis is warping American purpose, Howard Baker and his boss should ask themselves if a delay of the summit meeting would not be a bad thing.

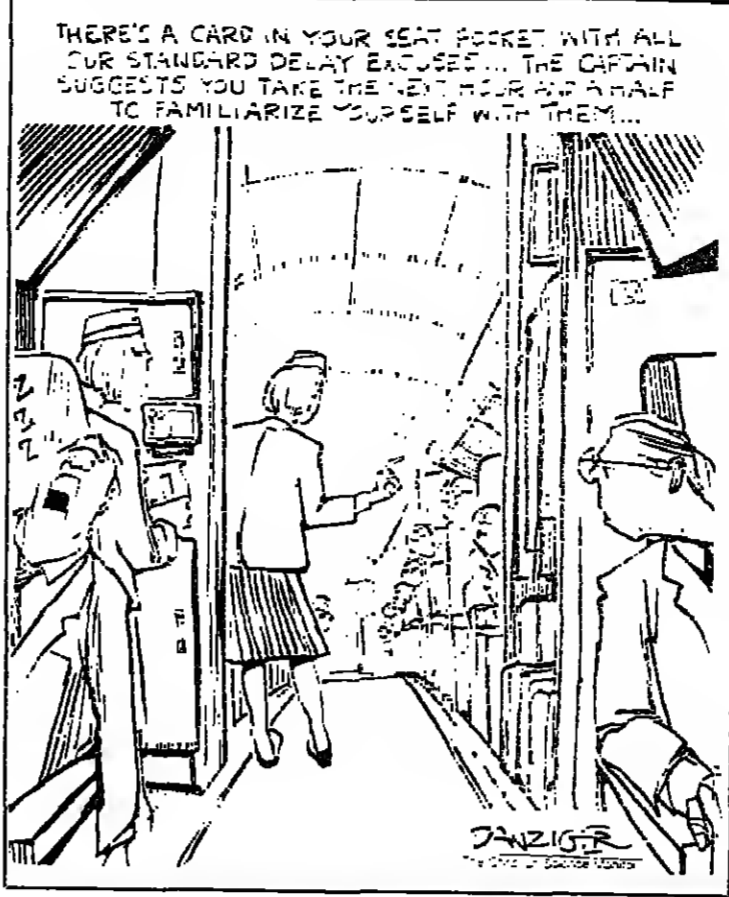
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The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



### Rocking the Boat by Air

Regarding the report "West German Lands Plane at Kremlin" (May 30): Many "obscurantists," like myself, must have been wondering in recent days: "Why didn't I think of landing a plane on Red Square?" But then, I always had trouble getting a kite to fly in my native Poland. By contrast, Mathias Rust landed his plane with great skill and, in less time than it takes a Moscow housewife to buy a chunk of sausage, he rocked the boat of Russia's mighty armed forces.

Now, Mikhail Gorbachev has a great opportunity to show that he is a good sport. If the general secretary will not kiss you three times on two cheeks, Mathias, the rest of the world will!

STASH PRUSZYNSKI, Paris.

Had the aviator who reached Red Square carried a nuclear weapon, he could have done tremendous damage. The moral of the incident is that in the nuclear age, national territories, like the castles and walled cities of old, have ceased to be defensible.

"Nation-states do not launch nuclear attacks, since they are open to retaliation in kind. Stateless terrorist groups need

have no such inhibitions. The Politburo has every reason for concern, and so have we; for today they that have no territory have the greater strength.

Fortresses became irrelevant once they were no longer defensible. When will nationalists get the message?

ANGUS SIBLEY, Kensington, England.

One small airplane with a friendly pilot lands on Red Square; thousands of aircraft carrying huge quantities of smuggled drugs enter the United States. In both cases, today's high-tech military forces seem unable to intercept simple low-tech devices. Superpower defenses thus can be outwitted by simple means. Think of the trouble if more vulnerable targets than the Kremlin were to be approached by less friendly pilots. . . .

P. VAN DONKELAAR, Essen, Belgium.

This young German who flew his plane to Moscow is now learning the lesson Napoleon and Hitler learned before him: that it is easy to enter Russia — the problem has always been how to get out.

JIM PRICE, Trieste, Italy.

"It's O.K., honey, lots of women get depressed after childbirth; you'll get over it." Why do they lump it together with all other types of depression, trying to solve it with tranquilizers? Why do doctors remain ignorant of progesterone monitoring in the third trimester of pregnancy, which, when detected, can signal the need for progesterone prophylaxis after childbirth? My heart goes out to all concerned in this needless tragedy.

KJIRSTIN YOUNGBERG, Lithoom, Neiderlands.

The Moon as Billboard

Regarding the report "A Star With 'Eiffel Moon' as Villain" (May 23) by Barry James:

A Belgian astronomer fears that a necklace of lights in the sky could lead to stellar hamburger advertisements and mentions that the idea was explored in the 1950s by Arthur C. Clarke.

Earlier, and even bolder, the dean of science fiction, Robert A. Heinlein, suggested using graphite-filled rockets to paint the logo of a popular soft drink or worse, the emblem of a political party, on the face of the moon itself ("The Man Who Sold the Moon," 1950).

FRANK LUDWIG GROSSMANN, Milan.

On Postnatal Depression

Regarding the report "New Mother Kills Another's Infant" (May 26):

How can the medical community continue to ignore postnatal depression?

## GENERAL NEWS

# Britain's Election: A Referendum On Thatcher's 'Popular Capitalism'

By Karen DeYoung

WASHINGTON — God sent Margaret Thatcher "from heaven" to care for this country and restore its place in the world, the British tycoon Lord Forde said when the prime minister turned up to open his newest project, a service station on London's M25 beltway.

An alternative view of Mrs. Thatcher came in a Labor Party campaign advertisement, lambasting

camp composed of the haves and have-nots.

But the way Mrs. Thatcher sees it, the benefits of her programs will filter down to the bottom if she is given a few more years to complete what she has begun.

Polls have shown her support relatively steady at about 43 percent of the electorate — enough to keep her 8 to 10 percentage points ahead of Labor.

If she wins, Mrs. Thatcher, 61, will be the only person in modern times to have won three consecutive terms here. Early in a third term, she would become the longest-serving prime minister in modern British history.

Several of her advisers, and reportedly Mrs. Thatcher herself, believe that her campaign this time has been outclassed by that of Labor and its leader, Neil Kinnock. In part because of security concerns, Mrs. Thatcher's appearances have been largely confined to tours of prosperous factories, politely en-

thusiastic gatherings of the party faithful and staged encounters with selected voters.

Labor's new professional campaign style is in many ways modeled on the Conservatives' successful 1983 race, with carefully planned photo opportunities and appearances on television. Polls show that the Labor campaign has paid off, lifting Mr. Kinnock to at least a respectable second place that will likely enhance his prospects the next time around.

Whatever her perceived sins, or those of her campaign managers, Mrs. Thatcher hardly needs rallies or glad-handing to get her message across. British voters have had a long time to observe both her style and substance. It has become a truism that, while Mrs. Thatcher is not widely liked, she is respected and thought of as a leader for her party and for her country.

The fact that Mrs. Thatcher remains so far ahead is an indication of how steep a climb Mr. Kinnock has had to make to bring Labor and himself back to respectability after the party's disastrous 1983 defeat, of how much the public disapproves of Labor's defense policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament and how compelling Mrs. Thatcher's leadership image is.

Polls have shown that large portions of the public lack confidence in her policies on the central issues of unemployment, public health and education.

The electoral map of 650 parliamentary constituencies starkly illustrates both her electoral strengths and her weaknesses. Colored in by party, virtually all of the most prosperous part of England, south of Birmingham, is Tory blue, surrounding a small flash of Labor red in London's poorer sections.

Broad swaths of red cut across the industrial heartland in the north from Liverpool eastward and from Newcastle westward. Much of the coal-mining area of southern Wales is red, as is a stretch across south-central Scotland from its biggest cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh.

These divisions conform closely to figures indicating the most disadvantaged parts of the country in terms of employment and income.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

ing the prime minister's policies on health care. Next to a human heart crudely sculpted out of granite lay a chisel. Mrs. Thatcher, the text read, "has a heart problem."

The fact that both views are widely held here is evidence of the controversial nature of the woman who has governed Britain for the past eight years. Mrs. Thatcher has contended that policies, not personalities, should be the focus of the election on Thursday.

"They are trying to prevent the real issues being discussed," she responded last week to Labor's charge that she is "autocratic" and surrounded by sycophants. But Mrs. Thatcher, and the collection of attitudes and initiatives known as Thatcherism, are increasingly what her Conservative Party is all about. Writ large, it is a blunt, no-nonsense style that brooks little disagreement with her vision of Britain as a "property-owning democracy."

Based on a system of "popular capitalism," it has become a country more like the United States than what Britain has been since World War II — a somewhat sluggish, relatively benign land where the state plays a significant role as public conscience and provider, and collective action is valued above private enterprise.

In practice, it has meant the sale, or denationalization, of state-owned enterprises to those who can buy the shares and the sale of public housing to its occupants, curbs on trade union power, tax cuts and the belief that government should spend only what it takes in.

Mrs. Thatcher's opponents, both Labor and the third party, the Alliance, made up of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties, charge that her government has divided Britain as never before into two

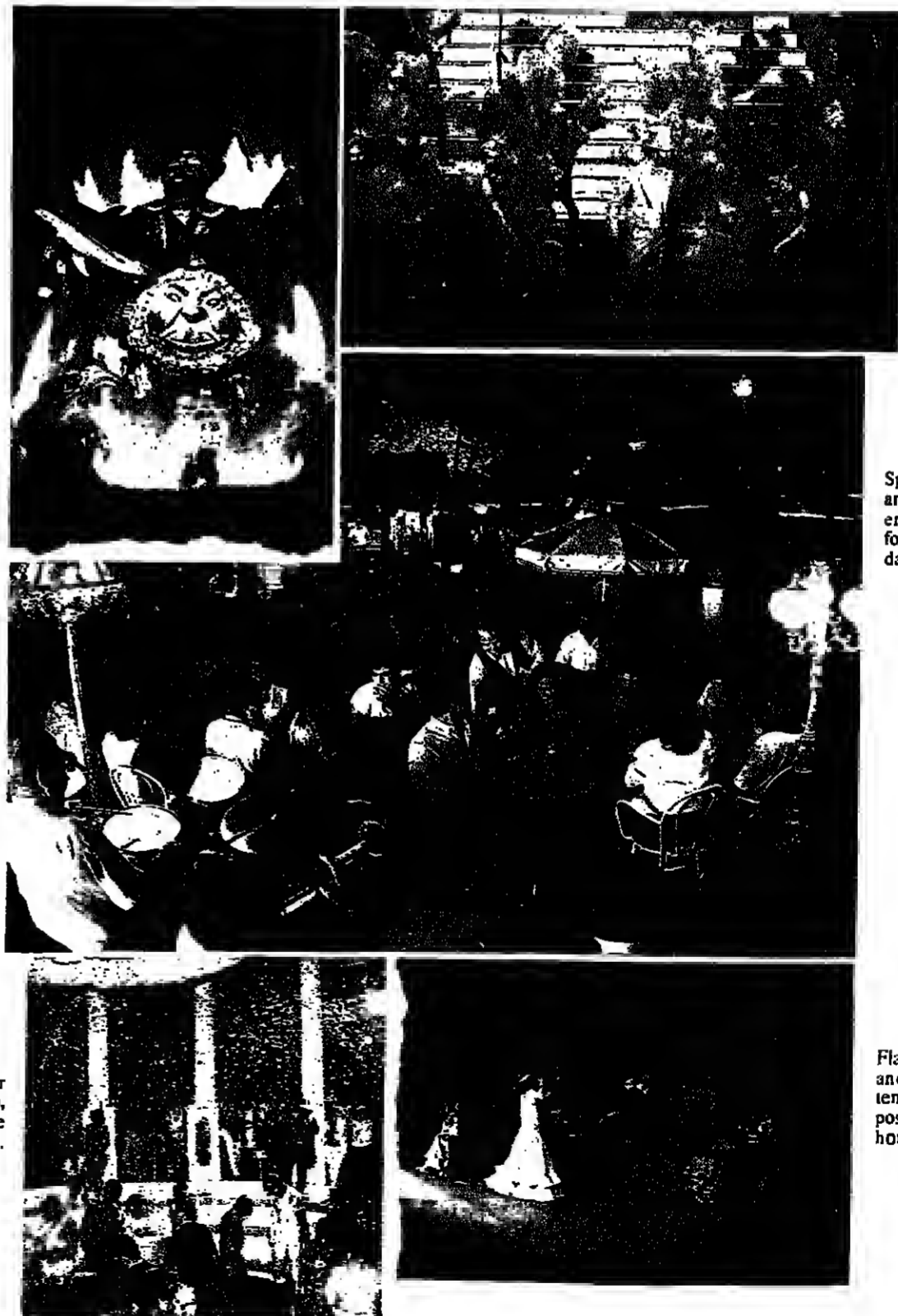
### Healey Denies He Cursed Journalist

LONDON — Denis Healey, foreign affairs spokesman for the Labor Party, denied Tuesday that he had used offensive language with a television interviewer and punched one of her colleagues.

Mr. Healey, a former cabinet minister, had been questioned by the interviewer, Anne Diamond, about a newspaper report that his wife had undergone a hip operation in a private hospital. In the campaign for the general election Thursday, Labor has criticized Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for defending the right to pay for private hospital care.

Mr. Healey contended that the article in *The Sun* newspaper was two years old, and he accused Mrs. Diamond of "dirty tricks." But in a later interview with the Evening Standard he contradicted statements by witnesses in the studio of the independent TV-AM channel that while he was not on the air he swore at Mrs. Diamond and punched a TV-AM editor, Adam Boulton.

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Spain. Everything under the sun.

### DEATH NOTICE

Marianne WATTS DeWOLF  
Wife of Captain M.M. DeWolf  
USN, Retired  
Died June 1 at her home,  
Casa del Molina Viejo,  
El Cuarton, Terrazas,  
Province of Cadix, Spain.  
Phone number: 34-56-684-027.

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# Leftist Politician Wounded in Manila

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Bernabe Buscayno, a former Communist guerrilla leader who has emerged as a prominent leftist politician, has been shot and wounded slightly in an ambush.

A television cameraman was killed in the attack late Monday night in a Manila suburb, and three of Mr. Buscayno's aides were wounded.

The ambush came as Mr. Buscayno, widely known as Commander Dante from his years as leader of the outlawed New People's Army, was leaving a television studio after appearing as a guest on a talk show.

Witnesses said several gunmen wearing combat fatigues and riding in a jeep and on two motorcycles opened fire on Mr. Buscayno's car with pistols and automatic weapons.

"I ducked," he later told a radio interviewer. "There were a lot of shots, automatic and single shots." Mr. Buscayno's back was grazed by a bullet. His three aides were said to be in critical condition.

Mr. Buscayno, an unsuccessful candidate in the recent Senate elections, is perhaps the best-known political figure of the above-ground leftist movement. The attack on him came a day after the New People's Army called a news conference to claim responsibility for six assassinations of top-ranking law enforcement officials in metropolitan Manila.

More than a dozen lawmen have been shot in Manila in recent days by Communist guerrillas known as "sparrows." Almost 50 Manila police officers, soldiers and law enforcement officials have been assassinated since the beginning of the year.

The attack on Mr. Buscayno raised speculation that rightists were retaliating for the police killings. Leftist leaders, in a news conference, blamed the military.

Many senior military officials have expressed fears that the political party Mr. Buscayno formed after his release from prison last year under a presidential amnesty is a front for the Communists.



VIOLENCE AT A SEOUL CAMPUS — Students at Yonsei University ran for cover Tuesday as riot policemen fired tear gas at them during a demonstration. The National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, a new alliance of opposition politicians, religious leaders and human rights activists, scheduled a rally on Wednesday against the government. Policemen were put on alert and more than 3,000 people were arrested.

# Sri Lanka Drive May Bolster Rebels, Tamil Moderate Says

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan Army has had major successes in its offensive against the strongest Tamil guerrilla group, but the army attack may have generated increased political support for the guerrilla cause, according to a moderate Tamil leader.

"The government's final offensive in Jaffna has shattered the prospects of ethnic reconciliation in the near future," Neelan Tiruchelvam, a negotiator for the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front, said Monday.

He described the Sri Lankan drive, which began two weeks ago and is still continuing, as "a humiliation that will leave emotional and psychological scars" on all Tamils. On Monday, there were reports that 12 Tamil civilians were again fleeing the Jaffna area in the north, fearing another assault.

In barely two weeks, the Sri Lankan Army has scored some major successes in Jaffna against the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the

most intransigent of the guerrilla groups.

Officials said the army has recaptured about 60 percent of the peninsula, on the northern tip of Sri Lanka. Last week Indian transport planes with fighter escorts dropped food parcels over the Jaffna peninsula, causing protests from the Sri Lankan government.

Mr. Tiruchelvam said talks about a political solution to end Tamil calls for independence would have to wait until the issue of the Indian intrusion was settled to Sri Lanka's satisfaction. India had been acting as an intermediary between the Sri Lankan government of President Junius R. Jayawardene and the Tamil separatist organizations, all of whom are based in India.

As people move south from Jaffna, bringing more accounts of fighting, Tamils in Colombo who had earlier minimized inflated casualty figures appearing in India are now saying that there may have been between 200 and 500 civilian deaths, with only about 50 guerrillas killed, and that a thousand or more noncombatants may have been wounded.

But the political crisis has been high, according to Mr. Tiruchelvam, a Harvard-educated lawyer and author. The Tigers, who had been considered a major obstacle to peace talks, called leaders of the Tamil United Liberation Front "traitors" for negotiating with the government for autonomy but not independence. The Tigers lost support even among other armed separatists for their violent tactics.

Now, however, there may be more sympathy for their cause, Mr. Tiruchelvam said, and they may be able to fight a long guerrilla war against troops trying to hold the territory they have just retaken.

Haiti Gets Order on Artwork

WASHINGTON — Haiti obtained a court order on Monday to hold seven crates of rare Haitian art purchased with funds allegedly stolen by Jean-Claude Duvalier, deposed president of Haiti, and his associates.

# Animal Rights, Fears of 'Human Husbandry' Complicate Debate on Biotechnology

By Philip M. Boffey  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The dispute over patenting of animals created in the laboratory, the latest twist in a debate that has occupied scientists, ethicists, religious leaders and environmentalists for two decades, has served as a catalyst for the formation of a loose coalition opposed to the further use of genetic engineering in animal husbandry.

From a small group centered around Jeremy Rifkin, a Washington activist who is the United States' most vocal opponent of biotechnology, the coalition has grown to embrace an expanding circle of critics who fear that the human race is moving too fast toward meddling with nature in improper, dangerous or immoral ways.

The coalition includes groups not normally associated with opposition to genetic engineering: farmer organizations, which see genetic engineering as yet another in long line of technologies that favor large corporate farms over small farms; and animal rights groups, which see it as the ultimate insult to the integrity of animals.

The critics, however, are opposed by many of the nation's most prominent scientists, ethicists and industrial leaders, who see little danger and much promise in these fast-paced advances.

Scientists are nowhere near the ability to create life from inanimate materials.

They must start with the genetic material of living organisms and apply the techniques of genetic engineering to that material.

Their goals range from replacing or repairing a defective gene that causes illness in humans to introducing a gene that will implant a new characteristic, such as faster growth, in a farm animal.

Thus far only the simplest such gene modifications, such as removing or adding a single gene, are being attempted. Experimentation with multiple genes that govern such complex characteristics as intelligence are far too difficult for present methods.

Still, according to some opponents, the U.S. Patent Office's decision in April to allow the patenting of higher life forms such as mammals could reduce the animal kingdom to the status of a commercial sector with products that can be tinkered with, redesigned and produced en masse at the whim of the biotechnology industry.

Dr. Michael Fox, scientific director of the Humane Society of the United States, called it "very frightening" to

treat animals as "simply assemblies of genes" that can be manipulated at will.

"It's our feeling that the inherent nature of an animal needs to be respected," said Dr. Fox, who is a veterinarian.

He also said, however, that he "endorsed completely" the genetic engineering of microorganisms that can produce biological compounds, such as hormones and enzymes needed in medicine.

Such microorganisms, now produced in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries, are very simple things, he said, "not sentient." Similarly, he added, plants, which have long been patented, raise no major ethical issue.

When genetic engineering involves animals, he argued, "it hits closer to home."

"Animals are sentient beings that can suffer," he said. "It's an ethical question of a different order of magnitude."

To Alexander M. Capron, professor of law at the University of Southern California and former executive director of a presidential commission that studied ethical problems related to medical uses of genetic engineering, such talk is little more than "crying wolf" over trivial issues.

"Nothing gives me cause for alarm about the patenting of life," Mr. Capron said. "The scare words 'patenting of life' and 'creating life in the laboratory' are just that, scare words. They make it sound like very radical things are going

on when in fact very simple things are being done."

Lurking behind the debate over genetic alteration of animals is a deep fear on the part of a few scientists and ethicists over the possibility of manipulating the human genetic blueprint in ways that might be deemed improper.

"We do not know what life is, and yet we manipulate it as if it were an inorganic salt solution," complained Dr. Ervin Chargaff, emeritus professor of biochemistry at the Columbia University medical school, recently in the scientific journal Nature.

"A new era has begun," he wrote, in which "science is now the craft of the manipulation, modification, substitution and deflection of the forces of nature." Science, he warned, is headed toward "human husbandry" in which human embryos will be mass produced for experimental purposes.

"What I see coming is a gigantic slaughterhouse, a molecular Auschwitz, in which valuable enzymes, hormones and so on will be extracted instead of gold teeth," Dr. Chargaff added.

Dr. John C. Fletcher, chief of the bioethics program at the Clinical Center of the National Institutes of Health, said: "The Patent Office decision does raise very interesting questions in terms of being a possible precedent for human genetic experimentation."

He stressed that he was presenting his personal views, not those of his agency.

Dr. Fletcher, who has no objection to genetic alteration of animals, said strict lines must be drawn governing the use of genetic engineering on humans.

Although humans have long used classical breeding techniques to produce new strains of plants and animals, and have tinkered to the extent of crossbreeding donkeys and horses to get mules, such achievements are carried out within the bounds of what nature will allow, said Mr. Rifkin, the Washington anti-biotechnology activist.

Genetic engineering, he argued, allows the creation of life forms never observed in nature, as when tobacco plants are made to glow with the insertion of firefly genes, "raising questions as to whether we are violating in some profound way the notion of species identity."

Mr. Rifkin said he particularly opposed the transfer of genes from one species of animal to another in ways that do not occur in nature.

Many leading ethicists believe the concerns raised about the patenting of animal life are overblown and will attract little public support once the issues are understood.

They note that similar concerns over "patenting life" were voiced in 1980 when the Supreme Court ruled that a

genetically engineered microbe designed to eat oil for pollution control could be patented. After a flurry of debate, that issue quickly receded from view.

When the technique known as gene splicing was invented in the early 1970s, the prime worry was that scientists might inadvertently create an "Andromeda strain," a microbe that could escape from the laboratory and kill vast numbers of humans who would have no natural defenses against it. That nightmare has not materialized.

No sooner had that fear abated than concerns were raised about environmental damage from plans to test genetically modified organisms in the open air. This time the fear was that a genetically engineered microbe or plant, with no natural enemies, might spread out of control.

The first open-air experiments with genetically altered microbes started April 24 on a strawberry field in California's Central Valley; they were completed this week.

The researchers are seeking to protect plants from frost damage by spraying them with bacteria whose genes have been modified to discourage the formation of ice. The experiments were de-

layed for years by strong environmental opposition, by a lawsuit filed by Mr. Rifkin and by technical problems.

No environmental damage has been reported so far at the test site. Even many critics acknowledge that these experiments, which involved reinserting a single gene from the genetic material of the natural microbes, posed little danger.

But critics expressed concern that future experiments, if not carefully regulated, might unleash more dangerous organisms.

Since none of the predicted catastrophes has materialized, much of the steam appears to have gone out of the debates over genetic engineering.

"The debate has cooled down considerably, for the obvious reason that nothing harmful has happened," said Daniel Callahan, director of The Hastings Center in Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, an institute devoted to the ethical and social implications of the life sciences.

"It's very hard to sustain a great deal of worry about these things," he said, "when, after 10 years of pretty constant interest and attention, there have been no untoward events."

He noted that some critics say it could be 10, 20, even 30 years before it is known whether the advancing biotechnologies are really safe. "That's perfectly true," he added. "But all we can do is wait."

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Germany* D.M.	580	320	175	D.M. 1.11	D.M. 404
Gr. Britain £	130	72	40	£ 0.19	£ 69
Greece Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Dr. 49.56	Dr. 18,048
Ireland £.Ir.	150	82	45	£.Ir. 0.29	£.Ir. 106
Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756	Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18.41	L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1.21	Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3.05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.56	Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55.33	Ptas. 28,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3.05	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1.10	S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	430	230	125	Varies by country	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	580	320	175		

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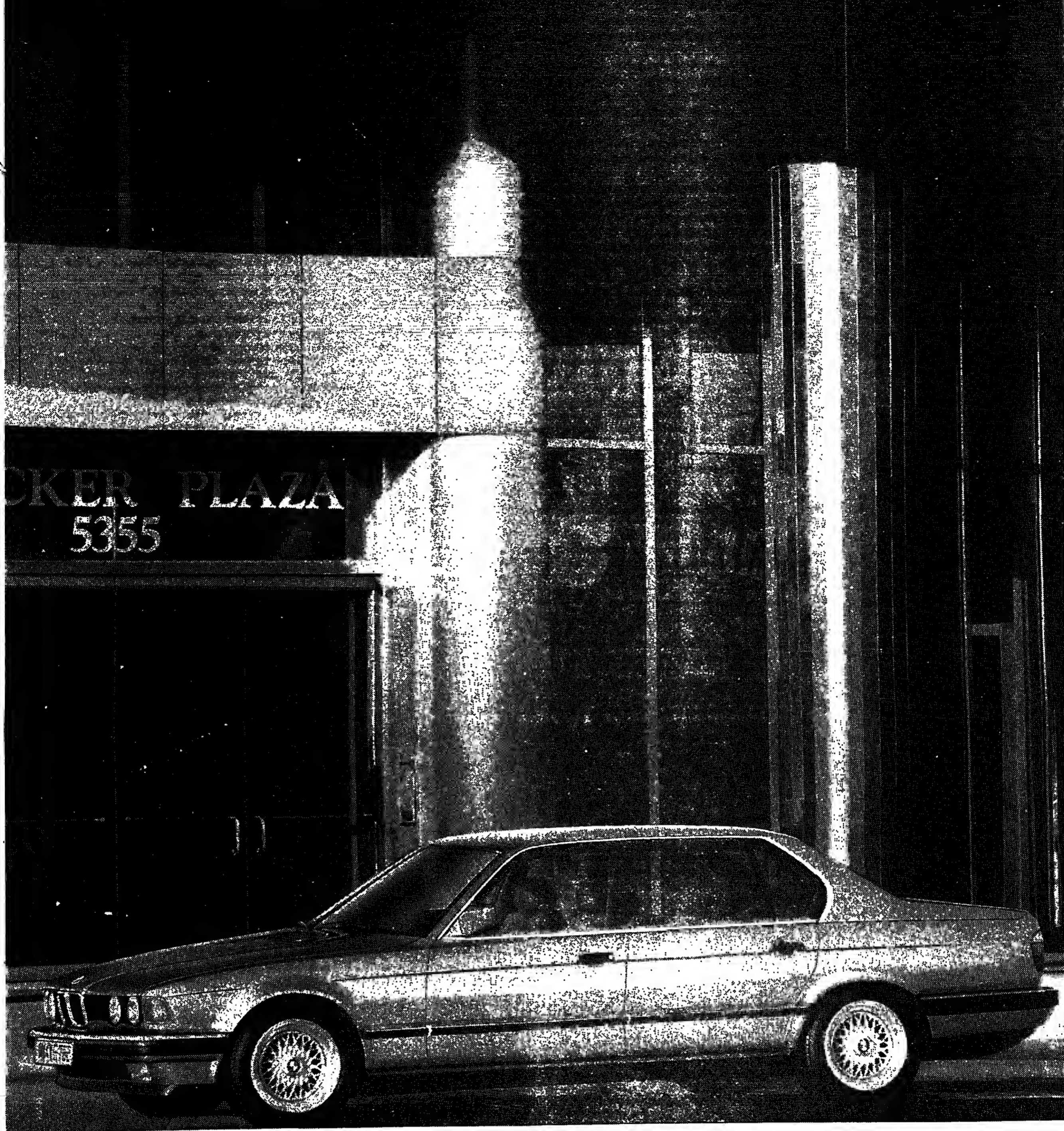
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You don't have to be an expert in lateral thinking to solve this particular riddle. You just have to know a little about classically elegant limousines and their drivers. The BMW 735i, for instance, is a reflection of its driver in every respect.

The car's precision-steering suspension, the torsional rigidity of

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Because its driver doesn't believe in taking unnecessary risks whatever he's doing. Equally, the in-line, 6-cylinder engine isn't just a paragon of smooth running refine-

ment. Thanks to its ultramodern management system, it's also a blueprint for fuel efficiency. Because its driver values anything that offers the maximum return for his investment.

The engine's 220 hp guarantees effortless and relaxed motoring as well as impressive acceleration. It takes just 7.9 seconds to reach

100 km/h. Again, because one of its driver's favourite maxims is "time is money". Helpful electronics, like Active Check-Control, relieve the driver of the less important worries: oil and windscreen washer level checks are things of the past.

After all, everyone knows that the art of delegation and concentrating on the essentials is one of the keys to success.

Most mornings, the BMW is the first car outside the door. Which only goes to prove that to get to the top floor, you've got to stay ahead of the game.



**The ultimate driving machine**

# AIDS Bringing Swift Change to U.S. Arts, Medical Worlds

## Anxiety, Fear of Contagion Spreading Among Physicians

By Lawrence K. Altman  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The AIDS epidemic is having a draining and emotional impact on doctors, forcing some hospitals to develop special programs to help physicians cope. Other hospitals are being urged to recognize this new facet of the AIDS problem and develop similar programs.

Young doctors in training who treat many AIDS patients have nightmares, are becoming preoccupied with the fear of getting the fatal disease, are imagining they have become infected with the virus, and are reporting other forms of marked anxiety.

These observations come from questionnaires answered by doctors in training at hospitals in New York and San Francisco in studies to assess distress from treating patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Although the studies were not intended to measure the effect, if any, that the doctors' stress has on their care of both AIDS patients and other patients, the overwhelming majority of the doctors studied said they believed their anxieties about AIDS did not adversely affect patient care.

Most doctors in training are young adults from the same generation as many AIDS patients. Identifying with young AIDS victims, the physicians find it difficult to confront their own mortality.

The AIDS-related emotional problems in health care workers are especially serious because the epidemic is sure to get worse before it gets better. Public Health Service officials have predicted that by the end of 1991, AIDS will have struck 270,000 Americans. So far 36,000 cases have been reported in the United States.

Health care workers have a very small but real occupational risk of becoming infected with the AIDS virus. Sixty-six of the doctors had stuck themselves a total of 95 times with a needle contaminated with blood from an AIDS patient.

Most doctors said they thought about the risk of developing AIDS at least once a month, but 40 percent said they thought about the risk at least weekly, and 9 percent every day. About half the doctors examined themselves for swollen lymph nodes and other evidence of AIDS.



Charles Ludlam, who died of AIDS, playing Bluebeard.

## Paintings, Plays and Songs Show Influence of Epidemic

By Jeremy Gerard  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — AIDS, which is increasingly causing death and illness in the worlds of art and entertainment, is having a strong effect on the substance and spirit of creativity.

More and more imaginative work is being shaped by the epidemic — from paintings on display in the Whitney Biennial art exhibition, to plays such as Alan Bowdye's "Beirut" opening Off Broadway on Thursday, to pop songs such as Cyndi Lauper's latest single, "Boy Blue," which the singer says was written for a friend who died.

The disease has also brought on a sense of despair that can be felt throughout the arts community.

Two weeks ago, a major component of this summer's Free Shakespeare in Central Park series was aborted because of the illness of the director, Charles Ludlam. Mr. Ludlam died on May 28 from complications of AIDS.

Many other AIDS-related deaths go unreported as such because of the stigma that is just now beginning to fade.

Beverly Sills, general director of the New York City Opera, said that two dozen City Opera personnel, including singers, musicians, and support staff, had died in recent months and that she had delivered 10 eulogies for AIDS victims in that time.

Joseph Papp, producer of the New York Shakespeare Festival, commented: "I have had so many people around me dying of this, I don't even want to talk about it. It's too painful. And the last thing I want is to have me and my friends exploited by this situation."

"So many people have been directly involved that it has affected our social mood," said Lisa Phillips, a curator who worked on the Biennial at the Whitney Museum. "It's difficult to identify specifics, but the kind of art that's being made seems to me to go back to the turn-of-the-century feeling of closure or impending doom."

"We realize we are losing, first of all, friends," said Colleen DeWurst, an actor who is also president of the Actors' Equity Association, the union of professional actors and stage managers. "But then, too, we are losing some of the great creative minds and some of the coming creative minds."

The impact of AIDS can be discerned in the work not accomplished, as well as in obituaries. Michael Bennett, one of the most influential Broadway directors and choreographers of his generation, withdrew as director of the musical "Chess" in 1986, when he was stricken with the illness. He has been in Tucson, Arizona, since December, battling the disease that has prevented him from working for more than 18 months.

But the list of the dead in the arts has its own special impact. It includes, to name only a few, Paul Jacobs, a classical pianist; Bruce Savan, a theatrical agent; David Summers, an actor and singer who was active in political issues related to AIDS; Robert Jacobson, the editor of Opera News magazine; David Hicks, a New York City Opera and stage director and teacher; Bill Tynes, founder of the New Amsterdam Theater Company; Charles Ward, a former dancer with American Ballet Theater; the pianist and



Nancy Reagan with the baby of a former drug addict.

## U.S. Spells Out Measures to Curb Virus

By Robert Pear  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — In the first stage of President Ronald Reagan's new plan to combat the AIDS epidemic, Attorney General Edwin Meese III has announced details of programs to test federal prisoners and candidates for immigration for infection with the AIDS virus.

The programs were immediately criticized by civil libertarians, including advocates of homosexual rights.

They said the testing would be ineffective in curbing the spread of the virus and might set a precedent for mandatory testing of other groups.

At a news conference Monday, Mr. Meese announced that he had directed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to develop a program to test all immigrants, refugees, and illegal aliens applying for legal status to see if they had been infected with the AIDS virus.

"Those who test positive will be denied entry to the United States or legalized residency, as the case may be," he said.

Starting now, Mr. Meese said, all people sentenced to federal prisons

will be tested for the virus when they enter an institution or finish serving time behind bars.

Testing is already required for military recruits and active-duty personnel, Foreign Service officers, blood donors, and applicants for certain Labor Department programs run by the Job Corps.

Mr. Meese gave these details of the new testing programs:

- An alien who applies for an immigrant visa overseas will be informed if he or she tests positive. But foreign governments will generally not be told of the test results. Mandatory testing of aliens will not begin for at least a month.
- An illegal alien who tests positive will be ineligible for legal status, or amnesty, under the new immigration law.
- Federal prison inmates who have AIDS or antibodies indicating infection with the virus will receive counseling and medical care in prison.
- Federal inmates will be tested in the 30 days before they are released from prison. Federal probation officers will be notified if the test results are positive.

Urvasi Vaid, a lawyer with the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, a homosexual rights organization, said, "In the context of an overcrowded prison system, the testing program is going to be unworkable and impossible."

Alvin J. Bronstein, executive director of the National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, said he believed it would be unconstitutional if the United States Parole Commission, began considering whether an inmate had AIDS or antibodies to the virus in deciding whether to grant, deny, or revoke parole.

However, Mr. Meese said, "One of the factors on when people leave prison on parole certainly has to do with whether they are a danger to the community."

He declined to lay down any general rules for parole decisions affecting people with AIDS, saying that each case would have to be judged individually.

Mr. Meese said he did not know what probation officers would do with such information. But he said that it might be inappropriate for former inmates with AIDS to hold certain types of employment, such as jobs in a day care center.

The testing of aliens will be done under a law that requires every alien applying for an immigrant visa to undergo a physical examination. The authority for testing prisoners, though less clear, is apparently the government's constitutional obligation to provide adequate medical care to inmates.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, cripples the body's immune system, leaving victims susceptible to fatal infections and cancers. It is caused by a virus that spreads through sexual intercourse with an infected partner or exchanges of blood, such as in shared hypodermic syringes.

Some participants in the conference said the reluctance expressed by the young doctors reflected a failure by medical schools to teach the traditions of the profession.

The questionnaires did not ask the respondents to explain their anxieties. But the authors and those working with AIDS patients have offered many explanations, including these:

- Physicians are frustrated by their inability to offer a cure for AIDS. Today's medical students are accustomed to being able to cure and treat effectively many life-threatening diseases that once killed patients of their older colleagues.

Some artists argue that any discussion of AIDS and the arts would stigmatize artists. At the same time that plans were being announced for "Dancing for Life," five prominent choreographers associated with the benefit — Jerome Robbins, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Twyla Tharp, Peter Martins, and Lar Lubovitch — issued a statement in response to questions from "The New York Times," taking strong exception to any suggestion that AIDS has had a special impact on the arts.

"AIDS is not a disease that discriminates," the statement read. "It strikes down people in the business community, the arts, government — every profession, every age group, every sexual persuasion."

"There are no more homosexuals in the arts than elsewhere," said Dr. Richard A. Isay, clinical associate professor of psychiatry at Cornell Medical College in New York, a member of the faculty of the Columbia Psychoanalytic Institute and a specialist in treating homosexual men. "And I'm not sure that gay men are more attracted to the arts because they can be more open about their sexuality, and so they are more visible there."

Michael Callen, 32, a singer and songwriter who has been battling AIDS since 1981, has met illness head-on. Mr. Callen said he was at once exhilarated by the work he has been able to accomplish, and horrified by its content.

## California Tax Activist Is Suffering From AIDS

*The Associated Press*  
**SACRAMENTO, California** — Paul Gann, co-author of Proposition 13, the sweeping California tax-reform measure of 1978, is suffering from AIDS. Mr. Gann contracted the virus in 1982 from blood transfusions received during open-heart surgery, according to a political aide and a hospital spokesman.

Mr. Gann, who will be 75 years old on Friday, scheduled a news conference Tuesday to discuss acquired immune deficiency syndrome and his plans for a political campaign against it.

## U.S. Health Costs To Triple by 2000

*Washington Post Service*  
**WASHINGTON** — The cost of health care in the United States, which now accounts for 10.9 percent of the nation's output of goods and services, will take 15 percent of gross national product by the turn of the century, according to a new U.S. report.

The report said the steep increase will be driven largely by America's willingness to devote a growing share of its national income to health care and by its reliance on costly new medical technologies.

The nation's overall medical costs will more than triple by the year 2000, from a current \$45 billion to \$13.5 trillion, according to the report, about to be released by the Department of Health and Human Services.

## U.S. Court Resolves Property Issue

*The Associated Press*  
**WASHINGTON** — The Supreme Court, in a case of great importance to local zoning officials, ruled Tuesday that property owners must be compensated when new restrictions are placed, even temporarily, on the use of their land.

By a 6-3 vote, the court ruled that just compensation required by the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution for any taking of private property for public use applies to zoning laws or other regulations that impose new limits on an owner's land use.

The decision was sparked by a dispute in which a California church was seeking compensation from Los Angeles County when it prohibited the reconstruction of campground buildings destroyed in a fire and flood.

## Mrs. Reagan, in Sweden, Visits Addicted Mothers

*Reuters*  
**STOCKHOLM** — Nancy Reagan, on a trip marked by anti-American protests, cuddled babies at a home for drug-addicted young mothers on Tuesday.

Earlier in the day, she met with the widow of Olof Palme, the Swedish prime minister who was assassinated last year.

Mrs. Reagan, the wife of President Ronald Reagan, sat with eight patients and therapists at the home and told the group that motherhood could motivate women to stop using drugs.

Later, the police held back about 50 demonstrators, chanting "Nancy, go home" and "Viva Nicaragua," as Mrs. Reagan attended a Lions International gathering against drugs.

Ninety demonstrators were arrested after clashes Monday night between the police and stone-throwing protesters outside the hotel where Mrs. Reagan is staying during her three-day visit. All were later released but many may face charges, the police said.

## Mrs. Reagan, in Sweden, Visits Addicted Mothers

After a 30-minute meeting with Lisbet Palme, whose husband was slain in February 1986, Mrs. Reagan said: "I told her I had had a similar experience, although of course not as bad."

In 1981, Mr. Reagan was wounded in an assassination attempt.

The Palmes were walking home unguarded through central Stockholm when an assassin stuck down the prime minister from behind. Mrs. Palme was grazed by a second bullet.

Mrs. Reagan said she and Mrs. Palme had also talked about children. Mrs. Palme, a child psychologist who has three sons, is active in the Swedish branch of the United Nations Children's Fund. Mrs. Reagan's campaign against drug abuse is directed especially at young people.

She said she and Mrs. Palme got along well. They met in an antechamber to the office of Mr. Palme's successor, Ingvar Carlsson.

Mr. Palme, a Social Democrat, took a strong anti-American stand during the Vietnam War and was never invited to the White House.

In September, Mr. Carlsson is scheduled to make the first visit to the White House by a Swedish head of government in 25 years.

Mrs. Reagan also met Tuesday with Mr. Carlsson. She flew to Sweden on Monday from Venice, where her husband is attending the summit meeting of leaders of the seven leading industrial democracies.

The Swedish police have mounted a major security operation for Mrs. Reagan's visit. She is using a bullet-proof limousine that was flown to Stockholm for her.

## U.S. Court Resolves Property Issue

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## DUTCH TRADITION AT WORK

Dressed in Dutch traditional costumes, the young and old join hands in scrubbing the streets during a festival in Pella, Iowa.

## Shorter Takes: Americans change dwellings, on the average, about 11 times in their lives, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

The average salary for the 2.2 million U.S. public school teachers is now \$26,704, according to the National Education Association.

Overheard at a Manhattan bookstore by Shel Klausner, a New York Times reader, was this conversation:  
Customer: Do you have a copy of "Let Me Die Before I Wake"?  
Clerk: I'm not familiar with it. What's it about?  
Customer: It's about how to commit suicide.  
Clerk: I'm not sure, but you might try looking in the self-improvement section.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Imaginative Penalties For Polluters in L.A.

Corporate polluters are penalized with more than just fines and jail terms in Los Angeles, The New York Times reports. The Atlantic Richfield Co., under pressure from the county district attorney's office, has set up a \$450,000 scholarship in environmental studies after pleading no contest to charges that it dumped oily waste water and sludge from a refinery into a municipal water treatment plant.

The district attorney, Ira Reiner, said he hoped the innovative settlement, setting up the scholarship at the University of California, Los Angeles, would serve as an example.

In the past, Mr. Reiner has ordered companies to run newspaper advertisements acknowledging guilt and urging others not to make the same mistake.

The American Caster Corp., for example, ran a full-page advertisement in the Los Angeles Times stating: "The illegal disposal of toxic waste will result in jail. We should know. We got caught." The ad noted that the company's president and vice president were serving jail terms.

"We want people in board rooms to take these laws seriously," Mr. Reiner said.

### Shorter Takes

The shortage of airline pilots has become chronic, with the pool of military pilots shrinking while air travel booms with deregulation. Pilots recruited after the Korean War are now reaching the retirement age of 60. The upshot, predicts the Los Angeles Times, is that the double pay scale, one for veteran pilots and one for newly hired ones, will be modified or even discarded altogether.

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—ARTHUR HICBEE

JUN 10 1987



# ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING

## THE PRINT OF THE FUTURE

THE BIGGEST BREAKTHROUGH IN OFFICE COMMUNICATIONS SINCE THE PHOTOCOPIER

Taken separately, such key information technologies as laser printing, intelligent character recognition, networking, and document processing have all made impressive strides in recent years. Taken together — and this is where electronic publishing really takes off — they create a powerful mix that few large companies can afford to ignore in the coming years. The printed page, once thought on its way out, is looking better every day.

It used to be that when a company put information into a computer, what came back was print-out, not print. The number-crunchers spewed out endless piles of lifeless perforated pages that were as hard to read as they were hard to store. Nothing that

would impress a quality-conscious client or a budget-conscious director of communications. Then along came the laser printer in the early 80s and suddenly companies were capable of merging high-quality text, data and images onto pa-

per at incredible speeds. The best systems today can print 120 pages a minute with a resolution of 90,000 dots per square inch. It took such a quantum leap in speed, quality and flexibility for electronic publishing to be born and companies are just now beginning to realize

what this means for their communication policies and budgets.

"The system was an opportunity to provide top quality print and save money at the same time," says Marilyn Smith, a senior programming consultant with Allied Dunbar, one of the European leaders in financial services management. Before the company installed its laser printers, it was using over 50 different types of pre-printed stationery and over 600 different forms. Now that figure has shrunk to 10 or so, and these are printed directly onto plain or letter-head paper. Savings: £10,000 (U.S. \$16,400) per month on stationery costs alone.

Another firm in the financial sector has been using lasers for electronic publishing since 1981. "I hate to think where we'd be without them," says Paul Condy, the project leader at Sunlife. The company's first printer has produced 73 million pages to date, all the while integrating digitized logos, signatures and specialized fonts into policy documents and direct mail brochures.

In Dallas, a major clearing house estimates that the bank is saving over \$300,000 a year by reducing external print costs. Not only does it save massive sums on paper work; it derives security benefits as well. "Before we converted to electronic publishing," explains John

Gala, senior vice-president of the operations group, "three people had to be present when checks were printed. Today, the only checks we keep in stock are blank sheets of paper. Nothing exists until it is printed."

Electronic publishing has been a welcome relief to many information-intensive companies. Some seek to cut in-house publishing costs, while others are looking for greater control, flexibility or potential.

"The technology is available for a certain sector of the market and for that it's perfect," says John Enkles, who runs an electronic publishing agency within the Robert Maxwell empire. BPCC Graphics produces

print to order for a variety of clients, from documentation for Rolls Royce aero-engines to annual reports and direct mail for financial institutions.

Mitel Telecom, a leading manufacturer of private telephone exchanges (PABXs), uses electronic publishing to produce its own technical manuals and user guides. "We got into it early in a very big way," explains Alex van de Heijden. A telecommunications link ties his office in England to the corporate headquarters in Canada and a third printing site in Florida so images and text can be transmitted across the Atlantic, assembled, edited and printed at will. At Landover, the company's aim is to take illus-

trations directly from the engineer's design workstations and incorporate them into manuals and handbooks.

General Motors as well serves a world market, so it uses a networked printing system to ensure that international vehicle regulations are kept up-to-date. John Szydrowski, who supervises the operation, says, "Without electronic publishing it took at least six months

See ELECTRONIC, Next Page

## An Unprocessed Word with the Director

ROLAND Magnin is an international businessman. As the French managing director of an Anglo-American company, he is responsible for the operations of the Rank Xerox group in 80 countries throughout the world. In April 1986, he was appointed chief executive officer (CEO) as well. The following interview was conducted at the company's headquarters in Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

**IHT: Could you begin by explaining the relationship between your company and its parent organization, the Xerox Corporation?**

Roland Magnin: Xerox has a majority with 51 percent of the shares. The minority holding is very important with 49 percent of the shares, so Rank Xerox has its own identity. It could never be considered as totally Xerox's. Obviously, the products come from Xerox and the management is coordinated, but we are not a 100 percent owned subsidiary of Xerox. We are an American-British company.

**When you became managing director four years ago, what were the major problems you faced? And how successful do you feel you've been in solving them?**

The major problem I had was the profitability of the company. For several years we suffered very much because of adverse rates of exchange against the dollar. Fortunately, we have been able to reverse the trend and to increase the profitability of Rank Xerox every year — I would not say in a spectacular way — but in a realistic way.

**I believe 30 percent over the last three years is the figure that's quoted.**

I think the figures should be more than 30 percent because we have made some adjustment

due to companies we sold in the meantime. In theory, I think they should normally be between 10 and 20 percent per year. At the very least, 1987 should confirm this trend.

**What effect are the business systems and the publishing systems having on that?**

Most of our profitability still stems from copiers and duplicators. Fairly recently we also moved into systems that place a huge emphasis on centralized electronic printing where, today, we are undoubtedly the market leader. We have also acquired typewriters. I cannot say that publishing has had a significant impact on the business yet; it is just starting. At the beginning of the year we launched the Documenter desktop publishing system. We are also introducing the XPS 701 publishing systems. These will make a significant contribution to our activities in terms of growth. We are absolutely convinced that publishing is a huge potential market. We also believe that we are the right company for this market — it is our vocation. We have moved from copiers and duplicators to electronic printing and now, it seems to me, it's perfectly normal for Xerox and Rank Xerox to be doing document publishing.

**Would you say that's one of the unique advantages that Xerox can offer compared to traditional data processing companies — a difference of background?**

I don't think it's an advantage, I think it's different. We tend to know more about documenting than our competitors. Data processing involves moving data; document publishing involves the office environment — knowing what is required at the office level. It's not only moving data, it's knowing what

the users need in terms of information and how we move the information, how we create graphics and how we communicate information. All of that has only been covered by data processing in the past.

**Is that what you call document processing?**

Yes, that's what we call document processing. In fact it's — if I can summarize — it's information creation and information storage, filing, retrieval and distribution.



Roland Magnin, managing director of Rank Xerox Limited.

**Could you define the difference between desktop publishing and electronic publishing?**

Desktop publishing, as we define it, is used only in the office environment. Electronic publishing is more often used in a central reprographic environment for producing huge volumes of work.

**You'll be speaking at the European Corporate Electronic Publishing Conference in Frankfurt. How do you think people will benefit by attending the event?**

Document publishing, document management... a different kind of terminology is being used in the publishing market today. This conference should contribute to a better understanding of the subject. Not merely for specialists — the terminology is less important for them because they already know what they are talking about. I'm talking in terms of the customer. For instance, with desktop publishing, we already see the interest that Documenter is creating in every country. Our customers are very excited, and those who buy the product are very happy. But it takes quite a long time to demonstrate the product and convince people to buy it because it's new. They don't know exactly how to use it. I hope that this conference will help to broaden their understanding.

**I see a screen by your desk. Do you use the system?**

Oh, yes, I do.

**That's quite unusual.**

No, so do most of the executives in Rank Xerox and in Xerox too. The chairman of Xerox has his own 6085.

**One author who researched over a hundred companies in the computer industry noticed that very few CEOs seem to use them in their own offices.**

The advantage of this one is it runs by itself. It does help to understand your customer better.

**So in one sense, as the CEO, do you see yourself as a customer of the company as well?**

That's right. Using it helps to understand the possibilities and the restrictions of this technology better. To see what the customer requires and what he doesn't.

**Do you feel a comparative**

newcomer to this type of problem?

You are talking of Xerox and Rank Xerox as newcomers? We are certainly not newcomers to document creation and manipulation, we were amongst the first. When we introduced xerography it was the first step... such things had never been seen before.

**How do you see your business developing over the next three years?**

I think we'll continue to slightly develop our basic business, which is still the copier/duplicator area, but we'll move further towards electronic printing, desktop publishing. It seems to me it's a progressive move which will progressively decrease the importance of the copier/duplicator business in Rank Xerox. We now have the basic technology for data creation and reproduction, for networks, filing and scanning. Obviously, in coming years, we shall make further, significant investments in scanning and filing.

**Is this an aspect of document processing?**

It is, because we need to store more and more information. To work with images and not just data we need scanning. And scanning with a better definition than we're currently used to.

**Having gotten that far, won't you need intelligent software to find your files?**

This is another area we are already working in. I think artificial intelligence (AI) could make information easier to access and use.

**Is that a technology you've been developing over a number of years?**

I think we were one of the first to work on AI. We've been working on it now for ten years.



The new XPS 701 production publishing system from Rank Xerox is used for the design, composition and production of large technical and business documents.

## Rank Xerox: From Page Copying to Document Processing

FOR those who have followed Rank Xerox from the beginning, the king of copiers is fast forging a new, dynamic image for itself that, though faithful to the original, is perhaps better thought of as "enhanced." More an embellishment than a simple copy. And three recent milestones are there to prove it: last month the one millionth Xerox electronic typewriter was put on the market; sales of Rank Xerox's office systems increased in 1986 by 50 percent over 1985; and, also last year, a separate electronic printing division (EPD) was established within the company.

These breakthroughs signal a significant but coherent shift in definition. The company's name has traditionally been listed three times in the dictionary — as a trademark, a noun and a verb, all linked to a single activity. Today, however, its trademark is information, the noun is office and the verb is publishing.

With over 30,000 staff, revenues approaching £2 billion (\$3.28 billion) and a 30 percent rise in profits since 1983, Rank Xerox is meeting new needs by developing and applying its traditional strengths.

Mainframes, minis, micros, massive centralized systems and sprawling international networks are the constant reminders that information is a corporate investment — an invaluable asset.

Yet even today, these sophisticated systems still contain only about 20 percent of the information within any corporation. The remainder, as always, is firmly consigned to paper. The paperless office isn't yet — and probably never will be.

American business alone will generate more than four trillion pages of printed material in 1989. By 1992, every office worker in America is expected to produce 21,000 pages of paper a year. Corporate culture is fast approaching what Alvin Toffler once called "the limits of adaptability."

Roland Magnin, managing director and chief executive officer of Rank Xerox, is very clear about the revised priorities such a situation demands: "The most significant challenge we all face today is to ensure that the flow of information in our organizations is driven by what people need... not by what our office systems equipment can do."

Rank Xerox is not a traditional data processing company. For the past thirty years the office has been its natural environment. With this experience in mind, the company began by ensuring that its own systems could communicate.

The Ethernet network was the first open system of its kind. Rank Xerox believes that the solution to improving the quality and flow of information does not rest solely with technology. It depends on how effectively it can be applied to solving specific problems.

Office systems, therefore, range from executive workstations to local area networks, telecopiers, electronic typewriters, word processors and personal computers. The correct answer is often simpler than it seems. For instance, an electronic typewriter can also be used as a printer. Most executives are more likely to benefit from a portable fax machine than from a portable PC.

Business solutions like these can also combine hardware, software and communications to meet specific needs. Rank Xerox's systems, for instance, can interface with a wide range

See RANK XEROX, Next Page

The European Corporate Electronic Publishing Conference & Exhibition. See us at STAND D23.

the system on color instead of not... wormer about," said Vic DePaula, "posal will figure as a major bar..."

ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING

(Continued from Previous Page)

to update them; now it's extremely rare to wait a week. A time-saver is a money-saver, especially when huge volumes of work are involved. According to Dataquest Inc. of California, a typical Fortune 500 company will spend about \$20 million a year on print-related items.

A company like Boeing, however, needs to spend much more. The amount of documentation that goes into producing a Boeing 747 would fill one Electronic Publishing was an obvious solution and has already saved the company \$1 million.

Project times can be cut because people don't need to keep going back and forth between work queues. Illustrators can draw directly on the screen. Writers spend less time proofing boards and making corrections. Even half-tone photographs can be scanned and recorded for use. And while everyone is working towards the project deadline, an electronic library of drawings and data that can be used again in the future is steadily being created.

In France, as soon as a molecule has been synthesized, it can be patented. Yet before a product can be launched, it must be clinically researched. The cycle from patent to product can take at least ten years. Nothing will be released until all that work has been documented, checked and approved by the authorities.

As Toussaint Goppolani, the data processing director at the Paris Laboratories Servier, explains: "A dossier used to be rewritten almost eight times. It

would be up to 50,000 pages long and could take up to three years to prepare. But today there are far more regulations to comply with, so the same dossier would be closer to 150,000 pages. We have a network that links the computers at our research centers into an electronic publishing system. So as data is validated, we can incorporate it into the dossier. The word-processing workstations can handle all the scientific formulae and signs as well as the text, which is often in different languages, including Arabic. That way, we still manage to stay within the three years."

In Basle, CIBA GEIGY has invested nearly \$100,000 in an electronic publishing system. The pharmaceutical giant expects reduced lead-times and typesetting expense to cover the cost.

In the high-tech, aerospace and pharmaceutical industries, documentation carries immense value. There can be no product without it.

At Messels, a stockbrokerage in the city of London, the requirements are different, as David Suzy explains. "On the one hand we produce reviews of trading activity and economic prospects in particular fields and these may be up to 60 pages in length and have a lifetime of two or three weeks. On the other hand, analysts' reports on individual companies are written in one day and expected on the manager's desk the following morning. Whatever the time span, the quality must be excellent and the layout professional, as they reflect the image of the company as a whole."

What sets electronic publishing apart from the related field of desktop publishing is the broader scope and flexibility of the former. Microcomputers and small publishing systems are just the tip of the iceberg. Advanced research in document processing points the way toward the office of the future.

Professor Su, a researcher at the University of Paris, is enthusiastic about the progress that has been made, and not just for mega-companies with mega-printing projects. "Printing the necessary papers when we have visiting lecturers used to take two days. Now my secretary can do it in two minutes. I can also store formulae and graphics on the system, so a scientific paper that used to take a week to write can be run off in a day."

David Garrod of Thorn EMI's Dataprint bureau has a good sense of where the field is going. He even has a name for it: "On-demand publishing." He feels that electronic publishing's strongest feature is the freedom of choice it offers. Publishers or other customers need only order the manuals or handbooks they actually require at the moment, rather than relying on an estimated demand and minimum print run to determine the amount. In addition to publishing literature for software companies, Dataprint also produces electoral registers for numerous local authorities in England. From these lists, the polling cards for the general election are produced.

Mr. Garrod has only one worry. He dreams that he has just cornered the market, and then someone calls a snap election. That would be a nightmare, even for electronic publishing.

The WIMP Syndrome



The Window-Icon-Mouse-Pointer system, as used by the Xerox Documenter.

THIS is the tale of the well-intentioned document processor of the 1970s who quite naively assumed that anybody who put his mind to it could master an electronic typesetting system, no matter how it was conceived. He learned his lesson the hard way. First he wrote his

piece. Then he added the necessary mark-ups for typeface, type size, text justification and column length. So far so good, it wasn't that different from word processing. But every headline and sub-head also needed a separate set of instructions to turn off the previous commands, turn on the new and then switch back

to continue. These instructions were coded and, as he added them, the screen overflowed. This called for another set of instructions to help him find his place again, which of course stifled his field of vision from left to right, which in turn... To make a long story short, he invariably ended up feeling

like a wimp. Had he but known it, though, he was in good company. For about that time, WIMP joined the list of acronyms destined to make life a little easier. It stands for Window, Icon, Mouse and Pointer — four essential elements that transform a painstaking chore into a simple exercise. Most people don't know it, but the WIMP method was developed by Xerox at its Palo Alto Research Center station already in the early 1970s. The aim was to devise a system that suited people, rather than computers.

The pre-WIMP document processor used only one file at a time on his computer. He could, in theory, transfer data but that involved yet more commands. Windows, in comparison, are as easy as "cut and paste."

Today, simple, self-explanatory icons let him control the entire process. One icon represents a filing cabinet, or project. He chooses a drawer by pointing at it with a mouse or pointer, then does the same again to

pick out a folder, or file. He can select up to three of them, and the pages will appear as overlapping images on his screen.

It looks the same whether he uses a Xerox Documenter or the XPS 701 Publishing System. On a 19-inch screen the files resemble a stack of A4 paper, with the current document on top.

A page can hold anything: dummy text to design an outline, real text for composition, graphic illustrations, charts or even photographs that have been scanned into the system.

Completed pages are printed out directly onto a laser printer — another area where electronic publishing scores over less sophisticated alternatives.

Instead of expensive typesetting and studio paste-up, systems like the Documenter produce finished artwork for copying and printing.

If more camera-ready copy is called for, a flick of the switch will do it. For a finished product printed in-house, the Xerox 4045 Laser CP will run off 10 copies per minute.

The Shape of Screens to Come

COMPUTERS may not make the world go around, but they do determine to a large extent how information flows around it. By one estimate, planet earth is currently home to some 53 million computers. For every large one there are a dozen medium-sized systems, over one hundred small computers and 2,500 personal computers.

That is why some experts are still talking in terms of networks and connections—exchanging messages and calling for information. Screen will talk to screen.

Electronic mail is already routine, thanks to local area networks such as Ethernet. Xerox has been using it since 1975. Five years later the company joined forces with two of the world's major electronics companies — Digital Equipment and Intel — to publish a common specification that would make this technology more freely available.

At the other end of the spectrum, the printing industry has moved from cast metal — hot type — to phototypesetting. Along the way, digital systems have emerged and changed the face of the press.

Every traditional form of printing relied on two elements: the original and the copy. Today there are three: the page that is scanned, the page that arrives and — momentarily — the electronic image that travels between them.

By capturing, and keeping electronic information, document processing — thanks to copiers, scanners, fax, and the convergence of typesetting and lasers — alters radically the way we work. Documents can be printed on demand, processed and reprocessed as will, stored or used and then deleted. The future is flexible, not fixed.

A new chapter is opening, the page has turned. When screen talked to screen, it imposed its own view of the world: a fixed number of lines, designed for data alone. Computers put a screen on your desk. Xerox put the desk on your screen.

It's still software that ties all these elements together, but today it describes pages, one form. With desktop publishing, what you see is what you get.

To picture the difference, imagine that you are standing in front of a window overlooking the sea. Then close the shutters and peep out through the cracks. That's how it used to be.

Today no one need be limited to a few lines. Scanners can convert visual images such as photos, illustrations and maps into digital code. This electronic information can be pasted into position on a page, added to text and printed by laser.

The Xerox 150 Graphics Input station currently uses optical character recognition to cap-

ture text or snap an image of artwork.

Line illustrations are simple, they gain definition by being sharply defined in black and white. Photographs are referred to as contours (continuous tones), they involve contrast and shade. The scanner deals with them in the traditional way that printers have for years. It breaks them down into screened images — patterns of dots — with varying densities to recreate the original image faithfully.

On the Xerox Publishing Illustrators workstation, this



ready-made artwork can be rotated, blown up or reduced to suit the page. Linked to a network, the workstation can use powerful graphics software to overlay artwork and produce composite images for electronic or print circulation.

Artwork can be cleaned up on the high-resolution screen.

prior to publication. And once it has been scanned, the digital image — the map of the picture — can be compressed to a tenth of its size for storage.

Despite this, such "storage bins" remain static. They are the reading room, when what document processing really needs is a lending library. Consider two examples: a researcher who scans magazine pages to collect background information and an insurance officer who reads in completed documents including pinned text, handwritten details and a signature. In both cases the user would have the reference material required, but would have to break the information down in order to use it again.

Xerox Kurzweil has pioneered a technique that could help solve the problem. It's called intelligent character recognition (ICR). The Kurzweil 4000 Intelligent Scanning System doesn't scan documents, it reads them; using a combination of optics and artificial intelligence to recognize numbers, symbols and characters in a whole range of fonts or styles. These are then stored as coded computer data that can be used again.

That is document processing in action. For organizations with heavy workloads and tight deadlines, the 4000 already provides a cost-effective way to enter huge amounts of data.

The ways in which we store information have similarly been revolutionized. If all of America's existing federal archives were ever thrown out, the line of brimming dustbins

would stretch for 1,000 miles. Today, in contrast, the contents of tens of thousands of sheets of paper can be stored on one side of a laser disk.

Businesses can capture a million images a year and still slot them into an eighteen-inch rack.

At present, there is only one drawback. When it stores this digitized information, the laser carves an indelible pattern of peaks and troughs into the fine recording surface. One can read what's been written there without, however, being able to change it.

The lesson of document processing is that very little information ever remains the same forever. Optical memory has its advantages, but further advances remain to be made.

To keep all this information moving will also require a new kind of network. Countries throughout the world are already working towards integrated standards for digital networks capable of carrying voice, text and data. Fiber optic cables will eventually replace the twisted pair cables that carry signals into the home and office.

As these global networks grow more complex, artificial intelligence — rather than standard software — will be required to manage them.

And to keep planet earth floating — not drowning — in information, new printing and document processing techniques will surely be found. The handwriting is on the screen.

Marlow: Headquarter Design

FROM the outside, it is an attractive, low-rise building, one of the more prominent in the small British town of Marlow. The redbrick walls and classic lines blend easily with the surrounding countryside. Only the location, within a stone's throw of the M4 motorway, reminds one that this is the nerve center of a multi-million pound company.

Inside, Rank Xerox's new international headquarters are equally full of surprises. It

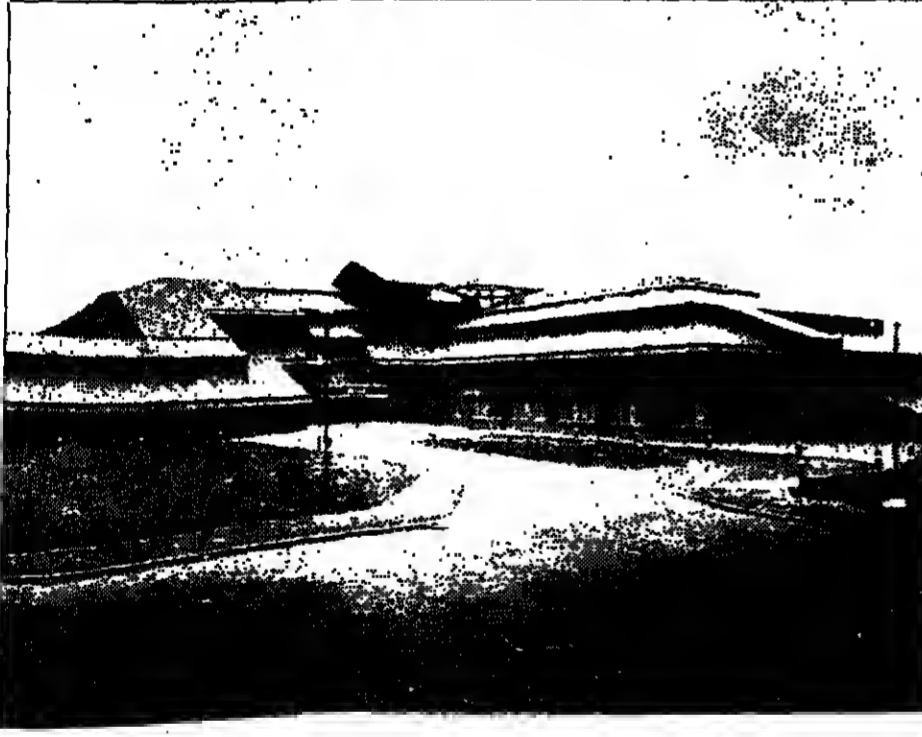
houses a thousand people on just three floors, providing them with enough space and facilities to fill a 33-story skyscraper.

The company has also allowed for changes over the next decade, by using its own computer expertise to plan and allocate space. Artificial intelligence (AI) technology helped the architects create a flexible working environment within one of the most highly automated offices in Europe.

As part of a multi-national organization, Rank Xerox is on-line to mainframes and networks around the world. A total of 3,700 miles of wiring has been used for telecommunications. Another 2.25 miles of Ethernet cable make up the local area network, from which over 12,000 other workstations can be reached.

Rank Xerox's "office of the future" is already functional, but will only be officially opened later this year.

At Marlow, one of the most highly automated offices in Europe.



Frankfurt: Bringing the Key Players Together

THE European Corporate Electronic Publishing Exhibition opens in Frankfurt today. High attendance is expected at the show and hundreds of senior executives are gathering for a major conference on the latest electronic technology.

Over thirty experts, representing a complete cross-section of the industry, have been invited to speak. The first will be Roland Magnin, chief executive officer of Rank Xerox, whose keynote address on Publishing, Information and Communication in the Corporation

will set the pace for the conference.

Other speakers include John Sulley, chairman and chief executive officer of Apple Computer Inc., David Boucher, president and founder of Interleaf, Inc., Günther Bötcher of IBM Germany, Herbert Hesse of Siemens A.G. Munich, and Howard Woolf of Digital Equipment Corporation. Linotype, Hewlett Packard, Aldus and Crossfield Electronics are also represented, as are leading academics and the potential users themselves.

"It was time to bring the key players together," says Andrew Salmon, one of the main organizers. Indeed, corporations seem to be suffering from a surfeit of choice. Their decision

makers are increasingly aware of the desktop publishing boom but far less familiar with the broader field of corporate electronic publishing. Yet it is the latter that seems to provide the most meaningful perspective for change.

"This is the first opportunity for European management to learn about it all at first hand," comments David Henry Goodstein, conference chairman. His recent Corporate Electronic Publishing Shows in Boston and Chicago attracted over 6,000 attendees and, as a consultant and publisher, he is unquestionably one of the leading authorities in the field.

This week's show, held in Hall 3 at the Frankfurt Exhibition Center, runs until Friday.

RANK XEROX

(Continued from Previous Page)

of equipment, including products from other vendors.

Without them, introducing information systems to the office can be like mixing oil and water. At worst, it results in data that cannot be merged into word processing, micros that cannot communicate with other micros or incompatible systems that can only be linked by luck and judgment.

For Rank Xerox, confident in the power and flexibility of its systems, 1987 is the year of electronic publishing. "To support it, we will continue to focus on, and invest in, comprehensive software support, additional interfaces, new printing solutions and improved customer satisfaction," says Olivier Groues, the director of EPD.

With its wide spread of solutions, Rank Xerox has already combined and packaged products to help specific departments prepare and polish their own documents more easily.

For desktop publishing, using industry standard microcomputers, the Ventura package can merge text and graphics, use multiple fonts and connect to low-cost laser printers. Its style sheets — one graphic frameworks that material can be poured into — can be derived from corporate standards or created from scratch.

The Documenter is a complete standalone publishing system. It includes software, storage for up to 20,000 pages

of text and a professional computer workstation linked to the Xerox 4045cp laser printer.

For the office, the Xerox 8010 can create, merge and print high-quality text and graphics under the author's control. The workstation can also be linked to others by a telephone connection or the Ethernet network, thus integrating electronic publishing and electronic mail in a single unit.

For the data center, the Xerox Integrated Composition System can typeset data from mainframes under systems control. Another software package will connect existing mainframes to laser printers ranging from the high-speed Xerox 9790 to the table-top Xerox 4045 so that they can use Interpress, the industry standard page description language for publishing.

Laser printers, in addition to their exceptional speed and quality, can combine laser scanning and micro-processor technologies with xerographic techniques. Rank Xerox has successfully applied this technology to systems such as the Documenter, and terms it lasography. Without it, electronic publishing would be impractical and desktop publishing would not exist.

Against this background of rapid market change and new customer needs, Rank Xerox



The Xerox 9790 Electronic Printing System combines computer, laser, and xerographic technologies to print merged data, text and graphics directly from digital information at 120 pages per minute.

has consistently pursued its main objectives.

The first is service. Rank Xerox has created an infrastructure that lets companies install the latest technology quickly and profitably. It has retained its staff in new fields and created specialist teams to support specific sectors such as finance and government. The company maintains one of the largest sales and service organizations in any industry, operating in 26 marketing subsidiaries and

complemented by numerous distributors, agents and dealers.

The second is quality. Rank Xerox is one of the very few companies in Britain to have won the British Quality Award twice since its introduction in 1984. In 1986 it was won by the plant at Welwyn, which currently engineers a range of mid-volume copiers for worldwide distribution. Previously, it was awarded to the Mitcheldean plant, which also manufactures copiers.

The third is innovation, where two major initiatives were announced last year: a University Grant Program, under which Rank Xerox provides £4 million worth of hardware and software to eight European universities as part of a worldwide \$30 million Xerox program to stimulate research in office systems; and a new European systems research laboratory — Rank Xerox EuroPARC — which will open later this year at Cambridge, England and focus on human-computer interaction.

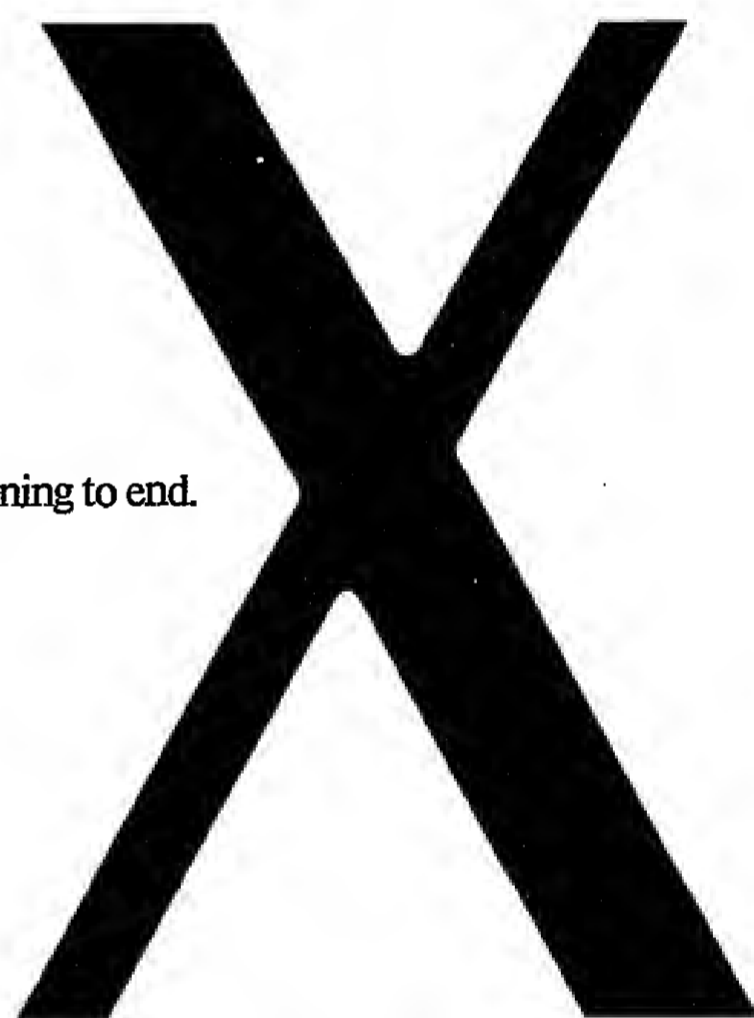
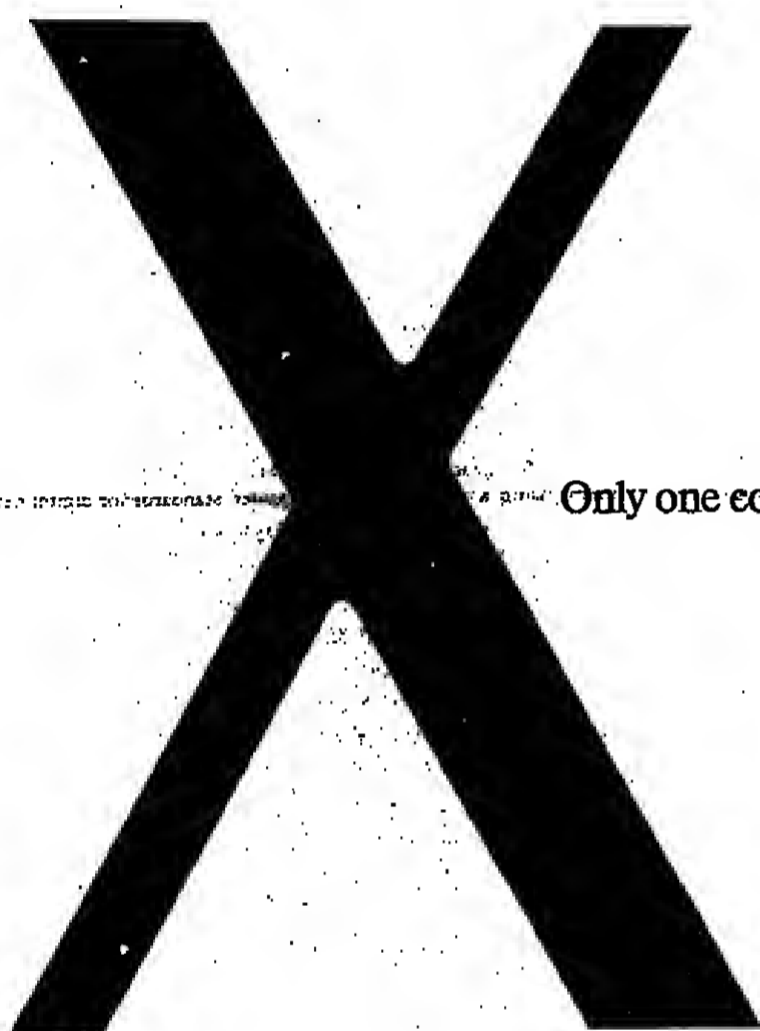
It's part of the continuing story that includes the copier, the daisy wheel, the Ethernet local area network, the window-icon-mouse-pointer concept for workstations, laser printers and, less expectedly, artificial intelligence (AI) applications for business. At the recent Hannover Fair, visitors could see one of these AI systems at work. It acted as an investment consultant, advising junior partners on how to manage their clients' portfolios.

Other areas may soon be seeing something known as a fuzzy retrieval system. Instead of picking his way through a filing system, the manager will ask the screen: "Could you find that letter we sent them about six months ago, look up the figures and see if the address is still alright?"

What next? In Roland Magnin's words: "Once you get something done and get it right, then it's time to stabilize it and move on to the next big challenge."

This advertising section was written by Steve Barber

July 1, 1987



Only one company helps cover your electronic publishing needs from beginning to end.

The European Corporate Electronic Publishing Conference & Exhibition. See us at stand B23.

The European Corporate Electronic Publishing Conference & Exhibition. See us at stand B23.

the system on coin instead of not. women about. said Vic DePaula. possal will figure as a major bar.

# Opera Life Of Pasolini

By James Helme Sutcliffe  
**K**ASSEL, West Germany — The biennial Dokumenta exhibition this year features a retrospective of Pier Paolo Pasolini's life work as a movie director. What more appropriate occasion to have commissioned a new work for Kassel's opera house based on the life, ideals, obsessions, achievements and death of the controversial Italian, one that set out to examine and portray the tenuous relationship between a creative artist as an outsider and the society he was born into, which — with a good deal of help from the artist himself — eventually destroyed him.

Gerd Uecker wrote the libretto in close conjunction with Kassel's production team, the American director Siegfried Schoenbohn and his German designer Rolf Reuter, whose extraordinary version of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen" cycle is also on view during Dokumenta 8. The music for what was eventually titled "Pier Paolo . . ." was created by Walter Haupt, who directed the Bavarian State Opera's experimental stage from 1969 to 1986. His operatic version of Peter Weiss's "Marat/Sade" had its successful world premiere here in 1984, with Kassel's team providing stunningly effective theatrical solutions for the demanding work.

This was Haupt's first attempt at music drama to an original libretto. Unexpectedly for the production team, "Pier Paolo . . ." revived a form of theatrical scandal familiar in Kassel since directors and designers began about 15 years ago presenting their provincial audiences with unorthodox stagings that had them booing or stomping put. The most violent reactions I recall were for a "black mass" in Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," when Nazi propaganda films were shown in place of the triumphal march in "Aida," or when a naked



A scene from "Pier Paolo . . ."

orgy during the Act I finale of "Don Giovanni" had people shouting "phooey" and heading for the exits — but waiting there until the curtain fell.

The provocation in "Pier Paolo . . ." was different, determined by the unsavory facts of Pasolini's openly, even defiantly practiced homosexual nightlife. The scene in front of a urinal in which a young friend of Pasolini's affectionately tries to amuse him out of a creative slump, observed by a man walking his dog who then calls the police, resulted in some hefty door slamming. It was one of eight scenes lasting an unbroken two hours, beginning and ending with Pasolini's brutal slaying by a teenage pickup, though not quite as brutal as in real life.

The other scenes took us from Pasolini's boyhood, when he was condemned by his dying fascist father for writing poetry, his departure for Rome from his home town with his mother after a priest had accused him of pederasty and made further residence impossible, through a Communist meeting in

which Pasolini's attempt to read his idealistic poetry to the comrades resulted in baffled ridicule, to Federico Fellini's elegant terrace overlooking nocturnal Rome and the final vision scene.

The four scurrilous pageants passing on the revolving stage, which revealed vicious religious, sexual and social attitudes of a Rome most people don't see, were enactments of a movie script Pasolini had brought for Fellini (Manfred Volz) to read. They formed, with their rejection as unfilmable, the anticlimactic climax of the evening.

Haupt calls his work *Musiktheater*, a term invented by Walter Felsenstein to distinguish his own way of staging opera down to the last dramatic detail, but since become a catchword in Germany for anti-opera, a mixed-media form liable to contain anything. So it was that Pasolini (Elmar Roloff) and 23 other roles were spoken over music and only seven were sung, including that of "White Pier Paolo" (René Claassen). This figure of Pasolini's idealized self, who first ap-

pears on the station platform to accompany him into Roman exile, is the symbol of "the other life that [he] cannot live," and the most original idea of the evening.

But the always compellingly truthful staging could not hide the shallowness of Haupt's music, pedantic tones, ostinato and aleatoric outbursts at one remove from the undoubted drama of the story; discreet background music that made no attempt to create character in terms of sound or even to match changes in stage mood, as when the priest discovers Pasolini swimming naked with pupils and heads back to town with clearly hostile intent.

What little was sung became recited song over a static orchestral tone or pattern, and the technical complexity of the piece — coordinating onstage radio or backstage percussion with live orchestral accompaniment — became self-defeating for lack of musical substance. Those who stayed enthusiastically applauded the fine cast, production team and the conductor Jean-Pierre Faber for an exciting evening in the opera house.

# The Dark Side of Family Life

By Sheridan Morley  
*International Herald Tribune*  
**L**ONDON — Alan Ayckbourn's "A Small Family Business" on the Olivier stage of the National is the first of his plays in many years not to have been written for and first seen at his own theater in Scarborough. It is a bleak, dark and ultimately very black comedy about a family finally becoming the family in a Mafia sense of the word.

It would appear at first sight to share many of the themes of relative values and filial betrayal at the heart of another current Ayckbourn National production, Arthur Miller's "A View From the Bridge," now being played by many of the same actors on the Cottesloe stage.

"Family Business" is not, of course, a play in anything like that classic or tragic league, but it does



Michael Gambon and Polly James in "Family Business."

## THE LONDON STAGE

suggest that, having previously separated his scripts into the dark and the light, Ayckbourn is now ready to move from the total force of the opening sequence, where a man comes home to take his wife to bed only to find two of his closest relatives assembled in the dark for a surprise party, through the final and chilling spoilt version of a hopelessly drug-addicted daughter sitting alone in a bathroom while downstairs her parents and uncle and aunts are sorting out the disposal of an alien corpse.

What Ayckbourn is telling us is that, like charity, corruption begins at home. His central figure, despairingly well-played by Michael Gambon, comes back to take over an ailing furniture factory that he intends to revive on the simple, if unfashionable, basis of total honesty. He discovers, however, that his daughter is shoplifting and his brother selling off the firm's furniture at cut rates to Italian rivals.

What's more, every single relative is on some kind of fiddle at home or at work. He gradually gets caught up in a spiral of blackmail from which there is no escape.

Across nearly three hours things are apt to get a little repetitive, especially as all the relatives live in the same on-stage set, presumably because in a furniture business they would be likely to have identical homes. But then, in a final act of ritual submission to graft and evil, Gambon dons a pinstriped suit and delivers a speech about the family future that would not have disgraced the Godfather himself.

Ayckbourn remains the master portraitist of families in lives of gen-

erally mad or total decay. Here we have a husband so obsessed by cooking that his wife cannot get into the kitchen, another wife who has filled her bedroom with so many sexual aids that her husband sleeps elsewhere, not to mention a private investigator with so many corrupt connections of his flesh and soul that he barely has the time to profit from those of others.

In this last role, Simon Cadell gives the only other performance apart from Gambon's that is able to rise above the usual Ayckbourn teamwork and create a figure of lonely uneasiness. Elsewhere in this bravura hymn of hatred to English family life we are left with pieces of people being fitted into a jigsaw puzzle, which, when complete, turns out to be a horror picture of Borgia proportions.

To the Albany Theatre from Greenwich comes a "Three Sisters" so heavily recast for the West End, including one of the sisters (Francesca Annis), that it is essentially a new production and one that brilliantly captures the regretful texture of Michael Frayn's translation, thanks to a highly intelligent staging by the opera director Elijah Moshinsky.

totally stifled by life. Everyone wants to be in another time and another place, but only the military manage to move on and then only because they are under orders.

On John Bury's revolving set, Moshinsky achieves a powerfully passionate classical celebration of a masterpiece and for that, in the current musical climate of the West End, we should be more than a little grateful.

The Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park has just reopened for the summer, with Ian Talbot as the new artistic director bravely leading off with a rare "Bartholomew Fair," directed and quite heavily edited by Peter Barnes with an unusually strong cast headed by Peggy Mount, Lynn Farleigh, Peter Bayliss and Christopher Biggins as the glib country cousin who loses his all at the fairground. Something has, however, gone very wrong on the park's open grassy stage and it is, I think, that the company gradually loses all faith in the director's enthusiasm for the play.

Barnes has always been a Ben Jonson man. Indeed he last staged this very piece in a famous Roundhouse production a decade ago, and his work on cutting and shaping the text is scholarly and intelligent. But as a mercifully dry and jet-free evening wore on, and as the arc lights came up to take over from the twilight, you could see performances perceptibly broadening into desperate farce to win laughs that have never been easy to come by in a script of considerable complexity and of detailed social commentary on the early 17th century.

True, certain jokes live forever, whether it is Peggy Mount trying to extract her vast pig-woman from a chair several sizes too small, or some curiously timely references to punks and the evils of born-again puritans. But a terrible kind of forced jollity is no substitute for genuine comedy, and only Chris Ryan as a wonderfully manic, witty Trouble-All catches the right air of total involvement in a plot of increasing lunacy.

A closing fireworks display and a certain amount of Morris dancing around the interval bars suggests that the park is now in the business of wall-to-wall or rather tree-to-tree entertainment, but curiously it has on this occasion totally failed to recapture the fairground spirit necessary to make any real sense of this old morality play.



This is the formula for something that looks ordinary, but does something extraordinary.

It is a superconductor, a material that carries electricity with no loss of power. Until recently, superconductors worked only at extremely low temperatures, limiting their use.

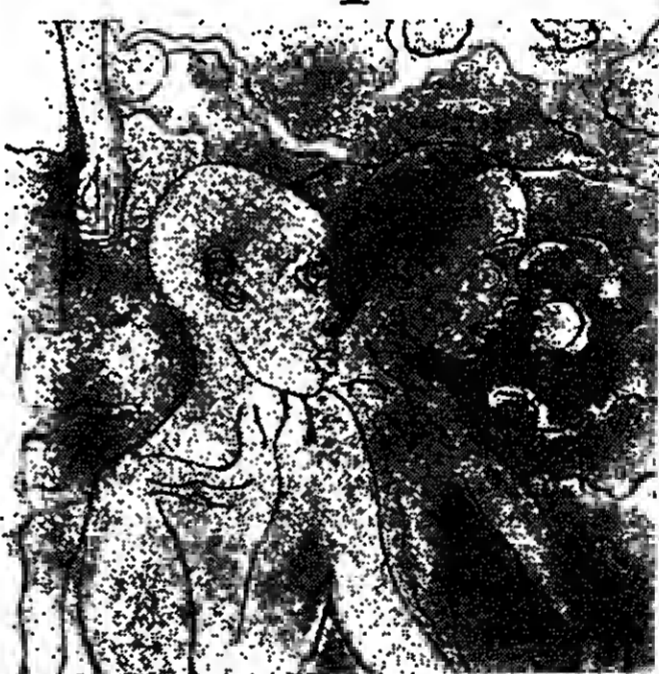
In a major breakthrough, two European IBM scientists discovered that this class of materials superconducts at a much higher temperature, raising the possibility of expanding this technology's use.

This discovery, by J. Georg Bednorz and K. Alex Müller from the Rueschlikon laboratory in Switzerland, has sparked an explosion of research that could yield profound change. In fact, many think that if remaining obstacles can be overcome, superconductors could lead to major advances in many areas of human endeavour, including computers.

IBM is proud of its scientists' innovative achievement. Because innovation not only makes breakthroughs possible. It makes better products for our customers possible.



# Township Vision



Paul Sibisi and his "Tea Break."

By Warren Getler  
*International Herald Tribune*  
**L**ONDON — When Paul Sibisi speaks of the art students waiting for his return to Durban, South Africa, his voice crackles with emotion.

"When I compare their work with mine, they seem so much angrier than I ever was, there's more sadness to be seen," said Sibisi, 39, a black South African artist exhibiting his work here for the first time. But Sibisi's art, primarily pen-and-ink sketches with a pastel wash overlay, is imbued with a sadness and resignation of its own.

"I'm interpreting the moods of the township, the anger, the frustration, the anxiety and the joy," he said in a gentle voice. "I don't have it in mind that I'm doing political work; I'm depicting what is happening on the street, the way I see it."

"The township, for any aspiring artist — whether an author, a poet or painter — is his source of inspiration: it is fertile with ideas."

"Tea Break," one of 12 pen-and-wash drawings on exhibit at the

Anderson O'Day Fine Art Gallery through July 4, depicts a naked young boy and his older sister, clad in a Sunday dress. The children appear to be watching a disturbance down the road — behind them can be seen the leg of a uniformed soldier.

In "Sad News," one of 14 wood-and-linoleum cuts, a mother and her daughter huddle together over a local newspaper. The message is clear: more grief in the embattled townships.

"Mother and Child Reunion," a bright red and white pen-ink wash, shows the kind of love that cannot be quelled by suppression, Sibisi said. "I was inspired by Paul Simon's hit of that name, which swept the townships. The people loved the best, even if they didn't understand."

Since graduating 24 years ago from Ndeleni, a private art college run by Swedish missionaries in Natal Province, Sibisi has felt an urgent need to reveal through art "what my people in the townships really feel."

He cites as his major influence

Honoré Daumier, the 19th-century French artist known for his satirical cartoons and the social commentary of his work.

Sibisi arrived in England in January on a British Council fellowship. He had applied in early 1984 for the fellowship, but when no response came for more than a year, "I thought they had just forgotten about me." News of his award came months later, following a number of exhibits in Durban that attracted critical acclaim.

In addition to preparing his exhibition at the Anderson O'Day gallery, Sibisi is spending much of his time at Fircroft College in Birmingham. There he is studying approaches to art education, hoping to apply some of these techniques to his art workshops in Durban.

Recognition of black artists is just emerging in South Africa, and to a small extent elsewhere, he said. "During this time of unrest, artists are becoming more important. We've seen this already in music, and here Paul Simon did a good thing, and in drama and now more so in visual art. Art eradicates color barriers."

"I've been dreaming of exhibiting here; I needed such a chance," he said. His chance came when a British art critic, Edward Lucie-Smith, saw his work on a visit to South Africa in 1981. Smith was impressed, bought several pieces and recommended Sibisi to Anderson O'Day, known for supporting contemporary art.

After experiencing the freedom of expression among artists in Britain, Sibisi is a bit apprehensive about his return to Durban next month.

"I've got fears. But they [government officials] have not harassed me under the state of emergency. One is never sure what works they might call provocative," he said.

"It's strange that artists here are more motivated by landscapes than by people; you know, up to now, I hadn't had the chance of sitting in a park and appreciating the sound of birds. It's so quiet, I'm not used to such quietness. I'd like to depict that some day."

Paul Sibisi, Anderson O'Day Fine Art Gallery, 5 St. Quintin Avenue, London W10. Until July 4.

## DOONESBURY



## MADISON AVENUE Agency Offering Data Base In Bid for Burger Account

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

**NEW YORK** — One of the advertising agencies preparing to do battle for the \$200 million Burger King account could well be armed with a formidable new weapon. Appropriately called Conquest Advertising, it is a computerized information retrieval system that puts the buying patterns, the media usage and the lifestyles of the United States under a microscope.

The venture is the creation of Lawrence S. Silverman, in conjunction with Dun & Bradstreet's Donnelley Marketing Information Services. It is a service of Media Connection, of which Mr. Silverman is president.

This is going to change how the agency business works," Mr. Silverman said.

He said that he and his partners were negotiating with an agency that will be seeking the Burger King business, now at J. Walter Thompson.

During the interview, Howard C. Hunt, director of systems development at Donnelley, demonstrated how the Conquest system would be used by an agency working for the hamburger chain. He showed how a map of the United States could be brought to the screen, with color-coded areas designating locations of McDonald's and Burger King outlets, where each brand was preferred, sales volume and television viewing patterns.

Then the system can zero in on a neighborhood, or even a few blocks of a neighborhood, and give the same information.

"This system will set up a marketing hub in an agency," Mr. Silverman said. "Before a pencil goes to paper, the marketing direction is established."

Dun & Bradstreet is sitting on a mountain of information. It owns A.C. Nielsen, which monitors American television viewing tastes, so it knows who is watching what on TV. But more important, it has in its computers the names, addresses, phone numbers and other data on 90 percent of the country's households, around 78 million of them. The ones that are missing are those that have neither a telephone nor an automobile.

**The computer system holds data on 90 percent of U.S. households, or 78 million of them.**

Of those 78 million, Dun & Bradstreet has selected 45 million that it judges to be the "heaviest buying" households. Each year these households get two questionnaires seeking marketing data.

About 70 major retail chains already use the system. The annual charge the user will be \$35,000 to \$50,000, Mr. Silverman said, adding, "It's about the cost of an account executive."

With all of America's ad agencies to choose from, Campbell Soup Co., which already retains 10 of them, has gone to London to get creative work on \$10 million worth of advertising.

Its new agency is Saatchi & Saatchi, the British anchor of Saatchi & Saatchi Compton Worldwide.

The assignment, for creative work and marketing consultation, covers Campbell beverages sold in the United States. Media planning and buying will be done by Campbell's in-house CSC Media Services unit.

British Airways has had a couple of tie-ins with Harrods, the London department store. It is now planning to elaborate on a proposed promotion to overcome the slack business-traveling days in July and August.

Under the plan, certain passengers will get a \$1,000 or \$500 shopping spree in the store. Passengers who pay \$2,856 for a one-way ticket to London on the Concorde and fly home, in any class of cabin, on British Airways will be able to spend \$1,000. The \$500 goes to those flying Super Club or business class to London. The budget is \$151,000, and an additional \$60,000 will go into

See MADISON, Page 19

## Gummi To Bid for U.S. Firm Germans Target General Tire

By Ferdinand Proczman

**FRANKFURT** — Continental Gummi-Werke AG, West Germany's largest tire producer, said Tuesday it would make a takeover bid for General Tire & Rubber of the United States, continuing its drive to expand away from the saturated European market.

Conti Gummi did not release details of the bid. Analysts said they would be hard-pressed to estimate the value on the American company, which is the tire-making subsidiary of the U.S. conglomerate GenCorp Inc.

General Tire, which currently produces tires under license from Conti Gummi, had revenue in 1986 of about \$500 million.

"The few numbers I have don't lead to any reasonable speculation," said Gregor Gielen, an analyst for BHF Securities in New York. "It will be a high-stakes thing, with GenCorp, which needs the money badly, trying to wring every last dollar they can out of Conti Gummi."

A Conti Gummi spokesman said that the company's supervisory board had given the managing board approval to make a bid for General Tire, but that no concrete offer had yet been made.

Helmut Werner, Conti Gummi's managing board chairman, has made no secret of his company's interest in acquiring a U.S. tire producer.

On May 12, he announced plans for a capital increase and bond issue designed to raise about 1 billion Deutsche marks (about \$554 million) for possible acquisitions. Those plans were subject to approval by the supervisory board.

At that time, Mr. Werner said the chances of a successful takeover of General Tire were 50-50.

He said that GenCorp had recently spent \$1.6 billion fighting off a hostile takeover and was considering selling General Tire and some other subsidiaries to recoup some of the costs.

General Partners, an investor

See GUMMI, Page 17

## France Becomes a Nation of Shareholders

The Government's campaign to denationalize state-owned companies has been warmly received by investors. Prices are in French francs, which are currently worth 16.5 cents each.

Company	Sale Date	Public Offering Price	Friday Close	Shareholders	Demand (Times oversubscribed)
Saint-Gobain	11/24/86	310	418	1.5 million	14
Paribas	1/19/87	495	476	3.8 million	40
Banque Sogépal	3/9/87	125	153	850,000	46
Banque du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics	4/6/87	130	156	1 million	65
Banque Industrielle et Mobilière Privée	4/21/87	140	180	520,000	29
Credit Commercial de France	4/27/87	197	128	1.65 million	11
Compagnie Générale d'Électricité	5/11/87	280	225	2.24 million	6
Agence Havas	5/25/87	500		730,000	20

## 'Popular Capitalism' Stirs the French Criticism Rises Over Denationalization Campaign

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

**PARIS** — France's campaign to sell off government-owned industries, which began last November, has generated two waves: a wave of Frenchmen rushing to buy shares in the companies, and a wave of controversy.

Controversy or not, Edouard Balladur, the finance minister, has declared as a resounding success his campaign for "popular capitalism," which aims to transfer 65 companies to private hands by 1991 for a total of at least \$50 billion.

The denationalization campaign, which parallels a similar effort in Britain and other countries, has already sold off 10 companies, and next week will offer Société Générale, one of the three major commercial banks that Charles de Gaulle nationalized after World War II. In the process, the number of French people owning shares has jumped to 5 million, from 2 million. The offerings have been oversubscribed by as much as 65 times.

"In terms of attracting shareholders, the privatization program is an indisputable success," conceded Jean Loyrette, a Paris attorney who has advised the opposition Socialist Party on the denationalization program of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's conservative government.

But Mr. Balladur's critics say the government has deliberately



Edouard Balladur

underpriced the shares, making itself look good by insuring that each sale is oversubscribed. Indeed, shares in Compagnie Générale d'Électricité, the telecommunications giant that recently took over ITT Corp.'s foreign operations, sold on the gray (or secondary) market for 30 percent more than the government's offering price.

In the latest dispute, Mr. Chirac's government is being accused of awarding large chunks of the privatized companies to friends and relatives. The accusations have come even from some business executives and conservatives.

Adding to the debate was the one-day plunge of stocks on the Paris Bourse on May 15. It jolted

many shareholders, who have been lured by weeks of slick television advertisements, often featuring glamorous models, that extol share ownership. Since that one-day, 4-percent drop, many stockbrokers have questioned whether the buyer interest will taper off.

"The uncertain climate of the Bourse could discourage a lot of investors," said Jean-Louis Sempé, a stock analyst with Seltier Inc. in Paris. "Many were naive first-time shareholders who forgot that the market could go down as well as up."

Despite the market's chopiness, Mr. Balladur seems to be pushing full speed ahead. He just finished selling Agence Havas SA, France's largest advertising agency, and along with Société Générale, later this month he plans to offer TFI, a top French television company.

On Thursday, Mr. Balladur announced that Compagnie Financière de Suez — France's sixth-largest banking group, with \$55 billion in assets — would be offered later this year.

"Last year, a lot of people were saying the Bourse could never absorb all these offerings," said Jean-Claude George, a vice president of the French Stockbrokers Association. "If anything, the privatization program has worked too well."

Indeed, many shareholders are complaining that they cannot buy as much stock as they would like.

See PRIVATIZE, Page 19

## BofA Will Add \$1.1 Billion to Loan Reserve

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

**SAN FRANCISCO** — BankAmerica Corp. announced late Monday that it will add \$1.1 billion to its reserves for future loan losses, an action that will result in the largest quarterly loss to date for the struggling bank and shatter its immediate hopes for a recovery.

The second-largest U.S. banking company linked its move to the debt problems of developing countries. BankAmerica's stock fell 25 cents, to \$11.25, in trading Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange.

The announcement came several hours after the markets closed on Monday.

BankAmerica said the addition to its loan-loss reserves would produce a \$1 billion loss for the second quarter and an unspecified loss for the entire year. The yearly loss is almost certain to be larger than the 1986 loss of \$518 million.

The bank has lost \$855 million in the last two years. As recently as three weeks ago, it was promising angry shareholders that it would post a profit this year and that there would be no more unpleasant surprises.

Virtually all analysts and industry officials said they doubted that the bank was in danger of failing because it had a large base of retail deposits, which tend to be very stable.

Moreover, they said, the move by the San Francisco-based bank is to some extent merely an accounting change that does not affect the overall money available to the bank to deal with loan losses.

BankAmerica's action comes only two to three weeks after repeated statements by its officials that the bank believed its reserves were adequate and would not have to be expanded despite an increase last month by Citicorp, the industry leader.

But so many banks have followed Citicorp's lead that BankAmerica apparently felt that such an action was inevitable.

"It was very clear that there was no choice," one BankAmerica official said. "There was no credibility

to that position after everyone fell in line." The \$1 billion loss would wipe out more than one-quarter of the bank's common equity at a time when it is already under great pressure from federal regulators to raise its equity.

Some analysts have said in recent weeks that such a huge loss could fatally endanger plans for the bank's recovery. BankAmerica, which has already sold many of its profitable businesses, might be forced to sell Seafirst Corp. in Seattle and even some of its prized California branches.

If that happens, analysts have said, BankAmerica might never recover.

See BANK, Page 17

## U.S. Business Plans 2.8% Rise in Investment

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. Commerce Department said Tuesday that American businesses plan to raise capital spending by 2.8 percent this year following a big curback in 1986.

The department estimated that spending by businesses on expansion and modernization would total \$384.6 billion this year, after removing the effects of inflation. Two months ago, the department had projected a 1.8 percent increase for 1987.

The 2.8 percent increase, if it is realized, would follow a decline of 3.1 percent in capital spending in 1986, the poorest performance since a 7.9 percent drop in 1982.

The estimate, based on a survey of businesses in April and May, is more optimistic than many private forecasters. Some predict little improvement from 1986 in the belief that new U.S. tax laws, which close many loopholes for businesses, will depress investment.

## Currency Rates

Cross Rates	June 9	YTD
Australia	1.4945	1.4945
Belgium	36.36	36.36
Canada	0.7090	0.7090
Denmark	6.46	6.46
France	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.36	1.36
Italy	1.36	1.36
Japan	163.60	163.60
Netherlands	2.36	2.36
Spain	166.37	166.37
Sweden	8.46	8.46
Switzerland	2.00	2.00
UK	1.63	1.63
US Dollar	1.00	1.00

Other Dollar Values	June 9
Argentine peso	1.36
Australian dollar	1.4945
Belgian franc	36.36
Canadian dollar	0.7090
Danish krone	6.46
French franc	6.55
German mark	1.36
Italian lira	1.36
Japanese yen	163.60
Netherlands guilder	2.36
Spanish peseta	166.37
Swedish krona	8.46
Swiss franc	2.00
UK pound	1.63

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc.

## Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	June 9
1 month	4 3/4%
3 months	5 1/4%
6 months	5 7/8%
1 year	6 1/4%

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc.

## Key Money Rates

Money Rates	June 9
Discount rate	9%
Federal funds	8 1/4%
3-month Treasury bill	7 1/4%
6-month Treasury bill	7 1/4%
1-year Treasury bill	7 1/4%

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc.

## Asian Dollar Deposits

Asian Dollar Deposits	June 9
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/4%
6 months	7 1/4%
1 year	7 1/4%

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc.

## U.S. Money Market Funds

U.S. Money Market Funds	June 9
Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	6.18
30-day average yield	6.18
Telerep Interest Rate Index	6.674

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc.

## Gold

Gold	June 9
Gold price	375.00
Gold price	375.00
Gold price	375.00

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc.

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FIGURES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1986:
TOTAL ASSETS:
US \$ 168 billion
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:
US \$ 1.6 billion

NYSE Most Actives				
Def'd	Vol.	High	Low	Last
IBM	177	177 1/4	177 1/8	177 1/4
IBM	177	177 1/4	177 1/8	177 1/4
IBM	177	177 1/4	177 1/8	177 1/4
IBM	177	177 1/4	177 1/8	177 1/4
IBM	177	177 1/4	177 1/8	177 1/4

Market Sales	
NYSE adv. volume	164,720,000
NYSE adv. volume	164,720,000
NYSE adv. volume	164,720,000
NYSE adv. volume	164,720,000
NYSE adv. volume	164,720,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg	Chg %
NYSE	2,352.18	2,352.18	+0.25	+0.01
NYSE	2,352.18	2,352.18	+0.25	+0.01
NYSE	2,352.18	2,352.18	+0.25	+0.01
NYSE	2,352.18	2,352.18	+0.25	+0.01
NYSE	2,352.18	2,352.18	+0.25	+0.01

**Tuesdays**  
**NYSE**  
Closing  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary				
Class	Prev.	Close	Chg	Chg %
Advanced	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
Declined	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
Unchanged	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
New High	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
New Low	217	217	+0.25	+0.12

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Chg	Week Ago	Year Ago	Chg %
Composite	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25	+0.01
Advanced	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25	+0.01
Declined	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25	+0.01
Unchanged	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25	+0.01
Total Issues	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25	+0.01

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg
BAT	177	177 1/4	177 1/8	177 1/4
BAT	177	177 1/4	177 1/8	177 1/4
BAT	177	177 1/4	177 1/8	177 1/4
BAT	177	177 1/4	177 1/8	177 1/4
BAT	177	177 1/4	177 1/8	177 1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Close	Chg	Chg %	12 Month	High
Bonds	87.30	+0.14	+0.16	87.30
Utilities	87.30	+0.14	+0.16	87.30
Industrials	87.30	+0.14	+0.16	87.30

NYSE Diary				
Class	Prev.	Close	Chg	Chg %
Advanced	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
Declined	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
Unchanged	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
New High	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
New Low	217	217	+0.25	+0.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	5000	10000	15000
June 9	25,424	25,424	25,424	25,424
June 8	24,277	24,277	24,277	24,277
June 7	24,277	24,277	24,277	24,277
June 6	24,277	24,277	24,277	24,277
June 5	24,277	24,277	24,277	24,277

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
Indus	2,352.18	2,352.18	2,352.18	+0.25
Utilities	2,352.18	2,352.18	2,352.18	+0.25
Comp	2,352.18	2,352.18	2,352.18	+0.25

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg	Chg %
Industrials	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
Utilities	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
Finance	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
SP 500	217	217	+0.25	+0.12

NASDAQ Diary				
Class	Prev.	Close	Chg	Chg %
Advanced	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
Declined	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
Unchanged	217	217	+0.25	+0.12
Total Issues	217	217	+0.25	+0.12

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg	Chg %
AMEX	217	217	+0.25	+0.12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

# New York Stock Prices Inch Up

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended narrowly higher Tuesday in moderate trading after hovering around unchanged levels throughout the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 25.49 points on Monday, gained 1.06 points on Tuesday to close at 2,352.70.

Gainers led losers 8-7 among the NYSE's volume traded.

Volume totaled 164 million shares compared with 136 million on Monday.

Throughout the day, the market seemed to be in the hands of cautious buyers and reluctant sellers. In the end, the buyers held sway.

"The market was quiet, cool and calculating, not hysterical or emotional," said Mootie Gordon, research director of Dreyfus Corp. "It's dealing with one uncertainty after another and yet refuses to give up ground."

The market showed remarkable resiliency after advancing last week and Monday," said Robert Kahn, manager of equity trading at Montgomery Securities in San Francisco.

Jack Baker, head of the equity block trading desk at Shearson Lehman Brothers, cited strength among technology stocks and predicted the Dow could move to between 2,375 and 2,400 by the end of the week.

"We're seeing cautious buying combined with a lack of selling pressure," said Mr. Baker.

As they have since the beginning of the week, investors watched dollar and interest-rate fluctuations while waiting for the results of the Venice summit meeting. The dollar weakened in the absence of statements leading substantive support to the U.S. currency.

Detroit Edison was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 174. Pacific Gas & Electric followed, easing 1/4 to 204.

Pan Am Corp. was third, rising 1/4 to 52 1/2. Dayton Hudson rose 1/4 to 52 1/2. The retailer said it knew of no reason for the unusual activity in its stock.

Among blue chips, AT&T fell 1/4 to 26. General Electric eased 1/4 to 53 1/2. American Express rose 1/4 to 34 1/2 and Philip Morris fell 1/4 to 87 1/2.

Eastman Kodak rose 2 to 82 after Dean Witter Reynolds analyst Eugene Glazer recommended it, citing a strong turnaround in the company's sales in recent months.

Among technology issues, IBM fell 1/4 to 159 1/2 and Cray Research rose 3/4 to 99 1/2.

Some banking issues attracted buyers, but others were losers. J.P. Morgan rose 1/4 to 49 1/2. Citicorp rose 1/4 to 40 1/2 and Chase Manhattan Bank added 1/4 to 40 1/2. BankAmerica lost 1/4 to 11 1/2 and Manufacturers Hanover fell 1/4 to 43 1/2.

BankAmerica added \$1.1 billion to its reserves for troubled Third World loans. Manufacturers Hanover is thought to be mulling a similar move.

Prices ended mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues and rose in over-the-counter trading.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 1.17 to 331.53 and the price of an average share rose 6 1/2 cents to 42 1/2.

Genentech rose 2 1/2 to 42 1/2 on volume of 2.1 million shares. It is trying to get the British patent on an anticlotting drug.

Seagate Technology rose 1 1/2 to 41 1/2 on volume of 1.8 million shares. It said it would supply disc drives to Hewlett-Packard.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg	Chg %
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5

11 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg	Chg %
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg	Chg %
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg	Chg %
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg	Chg %
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5
23 1/2	23 1/2	ABB			23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+0.12	+0.5

(Continued on next page)

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High, Low, Close, Chg. Last. Lists various stocks like IBM, AT&T, and others.

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Top Finance Officer to Leave Lotus

By Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — E.C. Prokopis, chief financial officer at Lotus Development Corp., a maker of software for personal computers, says he is leaving the company.

Frist to Assume Presidency of Hospital Corp.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — HALL HASSE, Florida — Hospital Corp. of America said Tuesday that Thomas F. Frist Jr. will assume the position of president in addition to his duties as chairman and chief executive when the company completes its previously announced restructuring.

Top 10 on Wall Street Earned an Average \$68 Million in '86

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Wall Street's 10 highest-paid professionals earned an average of \$68 million last year, with the investment banker Michel David-Weill leading the pack at \$125 million, according to a financial magazine.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED EMBASSY SERVICE 8 Ave. de Messine 75008 Paris YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS 45.62.78.99

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Back Page)
REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
EMPLOYMENT
LOW COST FLIGHTS
ACCESS VOYAGES
AUTOMOBILES
PARTNER'S PLUS
CHAUFFEUR SERVICES
HOTELS
COLLECTORS
AUTO SHIPPING
AUTOS TAX FREE
TRANSO
LEGAL SERVICES
LAIN AMERICA
EUROPE
LATIN AMERICA
EUROPE
LATIN AMERICA
EUROPE
LATIN AMERICA

Canada May Lift Ban On Oil Exploration

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — British Columbia and the federal government are working on the final stages of a plan to lift a 16-year moratorium on oil and gas exploration off Canada's west coast.

U.S. Wheat Forecast Rises 2%

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Agriculture Department estimated Tuesday that 1987 wheat production will total 1.58 billion bushels, up 4 percent from last year's harvest of 1.53 billion bushels and up 2 percent from a forecast a month ago.

EC Ministers Fail to Reach Pact On Deregulation of Air Industry

LUXEMBOURG — European Community transport ministers failed Tuesday to break a deadlock on a modest plan to deregulate civil aviation, EC officials said. They will try again June 24.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: NEW HIGHS, NEW LOWS. Lists various stocks like IBM, AT&T, and others.

AMEX High-Lows

Table with columns: NEW HIGHS, NEW LOWS. Lists various stocks like IBM, AT&T, and others.

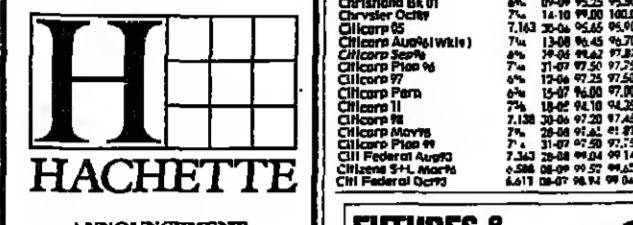
IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

APR 10 1987

Floating-Rate Notes

Table of Floating-Rate Notes with columns for currency, issuer, and interest rate.

Weekly net asset value on 29-5-1987 U.S. \$7.08. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.



The Hachette Group, the leading French communications group, recently announced a reorganization of its operational structure.

Table of international stock and bond markets including sections for Dollars, Pounds Sterlings, Deutsche Marks, Japanese Yen, and E.C.U.

U.S. Futures

Table of U.S. Futures markets including Grains, Food, and Metals.

Livestock

Table of Livestock futures prices.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Marks futures prices.

Japanese Yen

Table of Japanese Yen futures prices.

E.C.U.

Table of E.C.U. futures prices.

Currency Options

Table of Currency Options prices for various currencies.

Table of international stock and bond markets including sections for U.S. Treasury Bonds, European Bonds, and various international equities.

Stock Indexes

Table of Stock Indexes for various countries.

Financial

Table of Financial data including interest rates and exchange rates.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes for various goods.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 9th June 1987

Large table of International Funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities prices.

Company Results

Table of Company Results for various firms.

Canada

Table of Canadian market data.

London Metals

Table of London Metals prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasury securities.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options prices.

France, Brazil in Train Talks

PARIS - French officials confirmed Tuesday that talks were under way between France and Brazil on plans for a French-made high-speed train link between São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Honeywell Unveils New Computers

NEW YORK — Honeywell Bull, the new computer maker...

In reaction to the announcement, the company's stock rose...

Swiss to Open Phone Market

BERN — The Swiss government said Tuesday that it will allow...

The new computers are additions to former Honeywell products...

McDonnell Urges Joint Action on Hypersonic Jet

PARIS — McDonnell Douglas Corp. made a pitch Tuesday...

Maxwell's Legal Challenge Against Harcourt Is Denied

NEW YORK — British Printing & Communication Co., which is...

Plant Genetic Gambles on the Future

Lack of EC Policy Leaves Company's Patents in Doubt

By Peter Maass International Herald Tribune GHEENT, Belgium — Four years after it was founded...

The firm drew on its equity reserves to pay for last year's investment program of 100 million francs...



Walter De Logi, the chief executive of Plant Genetic Systems NV, in a laboratory at Ghent University.

one-third of the company's researchers have doctorates, and their average age is 27.

PGS hopes its close ties with Ghent University will give it a decisive edge over its larger corporate rivals.

The company's executives represent a symbiosis between business and science.

Speaking on the eve of France's annual Le Bourget air show, Mr. Harrington said he hoped McDonnell Douglas could work with its U.S. rival Boeing...

British Printing's "dramatic last-minute attempt to prevent a record date was hardly made in a timely manner and is not persuasive."

A federal judge denied a move by British Printing that would have stopped a special dividend plan by Harcourt...

Under the recapitalization plan, announced May 26, Harcourt would take on almost \$3 billion in debt and pay holders a dividend of \$40 a share...

BofA's Decision Won't Derail Plan for Recovery, Analysts Say

LOS ANGELES — BankAmerica Corp.'s decision to add \$1.1 billion to its loan-loss reserves...

addition is likely to result in a net loss for the year of \$700 million to \$900 million, or \$4.50 to \$5.80 a share.

BankAmerica also shrugged off a takeover attempt by First Interstate Bancorp earlier this year by selling assets and attempting to raise capital.

BANK: BofA, Adding to Reserve, Sees \$1 Billion Loss

(Continued from first finance page) turn to its position as a successful giant in the banking world...

BankAmerica's primary capital ratio, the main measure of the strength of the bank, remains at 7.4 percent, a level higher than the average of the 10 largest U.S. banks.

BankAmerica holds public and private loans worth \$2.7 billion in Brazil, \$2.4 billion in Mexico and \$1.2 billion in Venezuela.

Notice of Redemption and Termination of Conversion Rights Komatsu Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Komatsu Seisakusho) 74% Convertible Debentures due June 30, 1990

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of July 1, 1975, as supplemented by a First Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 1, 1982...

Table with columns for REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RM, RV, RX, RB, and COUPON DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTER M.

The Debentures referred to above will become due and payable and, UPON PRESENTATION AND SURRENDER THEREOF...

Interest payable June 30, 1987 to holders of fully Registered Debentures shall be paid to the persons in whose names the Debentures are registered...

The above specified Debentures called for redemption may be converted at the option of the holders thereof into Common Stock of the Company...

Due to a change in the Japanese Commercial Code effective October 1, 1982 the Company shall effect delivery of only that number of issuable shares, ADRs or EDRs representing a unit of 1000 common shares...

KOMATSU LTD. By: CITIBANK, N.A. as Trustee

May 27, 1987

GUMMI: General Tire Bid

(Continued from first finance page) group, dropped its bid for GenCorp after GenCorp proposed a restructuring...

An equities analyst for Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale AG in Düsseldorf said...

AIR FRANCE advertisement featuring a large image of an Air France airplane and the text 'HIGH STYLE FINE SERVICE IS ALWAYS IN FASHION'.

International Business Opportunities SALES AGENTS WANTED NIGHT VISION SURVEILLANCE

**Tuesday's AMEX Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Weeks High	Low	Close	Change
18	15	ABIN	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ABM G	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ACI	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	AL	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALD	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALC	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALD	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALC	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALD	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALC	16	11	16	16	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Weeks High	Low	Close	Change
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18	15	ALC	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALD	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALC	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALD	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALC	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALD	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALC	16	11	16	16	0
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18	15	ALC	16	11	16	16	0
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18	15	ALD	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALC	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALD	16	11	16	16	0
18	15	ALC	16	11	16	16	0

**Electrolux to Cut Jobs at Thor**

LONDON — Sweden's Electrolux AB will spend around £25 million (\$40.9 million) on a restructuring, including job cuts, at the major domestic appliances divisions of Thor EMI PLC, which it bought for £42 million.

The acquisition, announced in April, involved four British and factories and one in France.

Electrolux's chairman, Anders Scharp, said Electrolux sought a return of 20 percent on Thor's net assets, which he valued at £55 million, in two to three years, compared with a £17 million loss last year on sales of £185 million.



"Sometimes you can feel it in your legs..."

CURRENCY MARKETS

Pound Soars Amid Election Fever

NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower Tuesday amid a lack of positive news from the economic summit meeting in Venice, while the pound soared on feverish buying ahead of the general election Thursday in Britain, dealers said.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Type, and Amount. Includes entries for Deutsche mark, French franc, and Swiss franc.

drifted down; it was a slow death." Dealers described comments from officials of the seven leading industrialized nations meeting in Venice as familiar.

Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the nations agreed that a further decline in the dollar would be counterproductive, while other British officials reported that the countries would strengthen coordination of their economic policies.

But dealers said that the skeptical market was seeking concrete evidence to support the official contention that the dollar does not need to fall further.

Corrigan Warns On Dollar's Fall

NEW YORK — Gerald Corrigan, the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has warned that a further drop in the U.S. dollar would not benefit the world economy.

He said the volume of the U.S. trade deficit is improving and warned against adopting quick fixes. "Protectionism will not solve the U.S. external imbalances in an orderly way," he said.

In earlier European trading, the dollar rose from Frankfurt at 1.7993 DM, down from 1.8114 DM at Friday's close, and in Paris at 6.0:40 French franc, down from 6.0573.

It closed in Zurich at 1.4590 Swiss franc, down from 1.5030. The markets were closed in those financial centers Monday for a holiday.

PRIVATIZE: 'People's Capitalism' Stirs Up Investors, Critics in France

(Continued from first finance page) Like. For example, because the offering for Banque Paribas was 40 times oversubscribed, bidders could buy only four shares apiece.

The level of oversubscription is such that the shares appear undervalued," said Sebastian Sconey, a European markets specialist with Dillon, Read Ltd. in London.

For example, the government offered shares of the Saint-Gobain glass works for 310 francs (52), but they traded at 369 francs on their first day on the Bourse and closed Tuesday at 418. CGE was offered at 290 francs, sold for 330 francs on London's gray market and began official trading last Wednesday at 323 francs.

The privatization campaign is making capitalism seep down through the social structure of France," said Marc Landau, manager of the Paris office of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

Nevertheless, many critics are asking how successful "people's capitalism" will be since many small shareholders have already disposed of their holdings. Twenty percent of Paribas's shareholders have sold their shares, for example.

"Some consolidation among shareholders seems inevitable," said Christian Saint Etienne, an economist with Credit Lyonnais. "If the number of shareholders at a company drops from 2 million to 1.7 million, that's not so serious."

Mr. Balladur sees public ownership as an important way to give French companies freer rein to compete internationally. He also says that it will make the Bourse more sophisticated, and thereby make it easier for French industry to obtain capital and grow.

The French stock market is very underdeveloped in relation to its economy," said Robert J.M. Rawe, director of France Fund Inc., an investment trust that specializes in French equities.

At least 1,200 people are gathering in Beijing for the Third World Advertising Congress, according to its director, James L. Fleury.

Mr. Fleury also is advertising director of the London-based South Magazine, a business publication for developing countries. It has a circulation of 88,000 in around 70 countries.

Throughout the campaign for public offerings, the government has worried that one of the companies involved would become the target of a foreign or domestic raid. Thus, in almost all of these cases, Mr. Balladur has set aside about one-fourth of the stock for a core group of stable shareholders, usually a half-dozen French banks or industrial corporations. The idea is that this core, which buys the stock at a slight premium, will scare off hostile bids.

In each case, the government has picked the core group. "The truth is, the government is moving toward a free market than before, but it is still not completely free," said Mr. Saint Etienne.

The overall theme of the congress, Mr. Fleury said, is how to do business in China. The corporations that have signed up, and some who will have representatives speaking, include PepsiCo, Unilever, Nestle, Coca-Cola and Colgate-Palmolive.

Participants will include 30 engineers who will run the 15 tons of audio-visual equipment.

Runaway Currency Siftens Taiwan's Task on Money Supply

TAIPEI — Taiwan's central bank faces an uphill battle as it tries to stabilize the local dollar in preparation for lifting controls on foreign exchange outflows, according to bankers and economists.

The central bank has lost control of the currency," said Blair Pickett, manager in Taiwan of Jardine Fleming Ltd.

To slow runaway growth in money supply, the bank has announced that it intends to scrap all controls on currency outflows by late next month or early August, while maintaining its tight restrictions on capital inflows.

The basic money supply rose a seasonally-adjusted 51.86 percent in the year to the end of April.

Kong, Japan and the United States since early last year.

The central bank governor, Chang Chi-cheng, said last week that the bank intended to allow the Taiwan dollar to rise for the next few months and then intervene to stabilize the exchange rate, a move that would coincide with the lifting of exchange controls.

He attacked what he called "political opportunists" in Washington who are pressing for further currency appreciation.

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He attacked what he called "political opportunists" in Washington who are pressing for further currency appreciation.

Economists estimate that up to \$10 billion of speculative money has poured into Taiwan from Hong

Tuesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4:30 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including ADC, ADI, ADP, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

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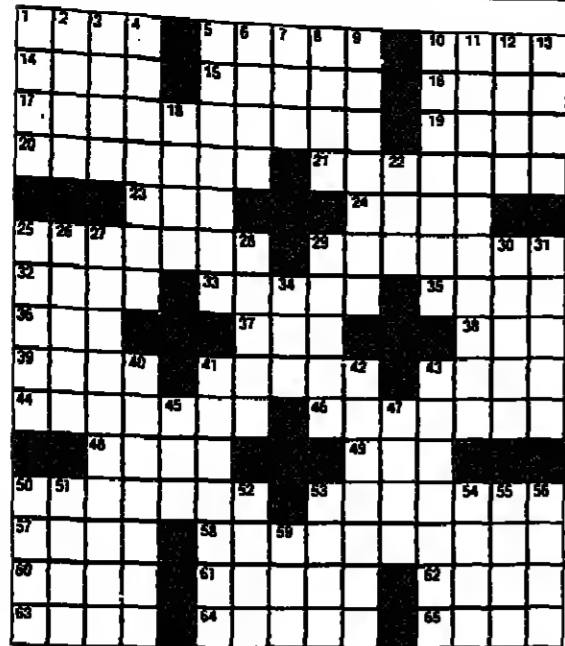
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Table of stock prices for various companies including AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.



**ACROSS**

1 Mud deposit  
5 Casals or Picasso  
10 Taut  
14 Water, in Mexico  
15 Of a Great Lake  
16 Biblical verb  
17 Cherry laurel  
19 Different  
20 Appropriate  
21 Surpass others in sports  
23 "Black gold"  
24 Memorable French singer  
25 Ascribes  
28 Shoved  
32 Even for Carl Lewis  
33 Gas used in lasers  
35 Sacred  
36 Impediment  
37 Serbian city  
38 Capivare  
39 Entertainer Adams  
41 Land masses  
43 Place for a beree  
44 U.S. warning system  
46 Speculative purchases or sales  
48 Paisley and Fleming  
49 Mortarboard

**DOWN**

1 Coarse grain  
2 Composer Stravinsky  
3 She wrote "The Women"  
4 Delete  
5 Bewilder  
6 "How now!"  
7 Storage place  
8 Garde o' Compo  
9 Having an advantage  
10 "... show me of life!"  
11 Sly girl at a dance  
12 "Grand Night for Singing"  
13 Personal pronoun  
14 Exclude  
15 "The sea song"  
16 Fix in the mind  
17 Civil War general  
18 Water snail  
19 Reason  
20 Figure in a Dutch crèche  
21 Unit of force  
22 Nothing  
23 High spirits  
24 To such a degree, with "as"  
25 Pure sugar, to a chemist  
26 Southern city and tree  
27 Dais; Abbr.  
28 Argalite  
29 Terms of the following  
30 "The land"  
31 Fixed procedure  
32 City in Rumania  
33 Snack  
34 Outside; Comb. form  
35 Twist  
36 Gums, to an M.O.

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



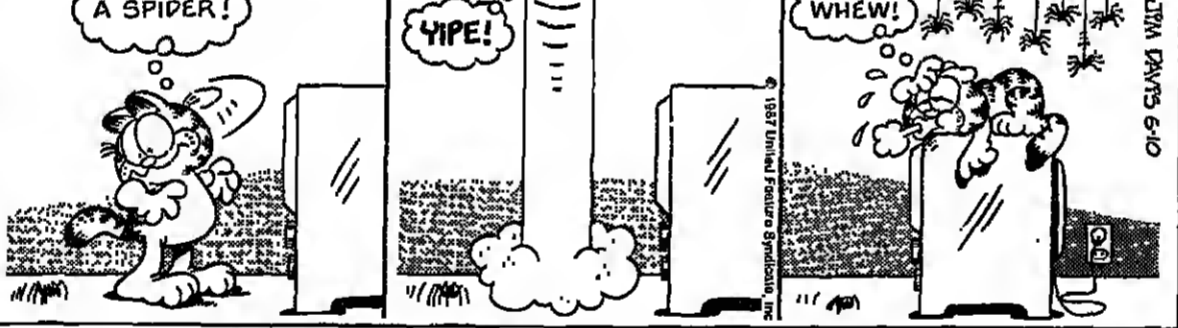
WIZARD OF ID



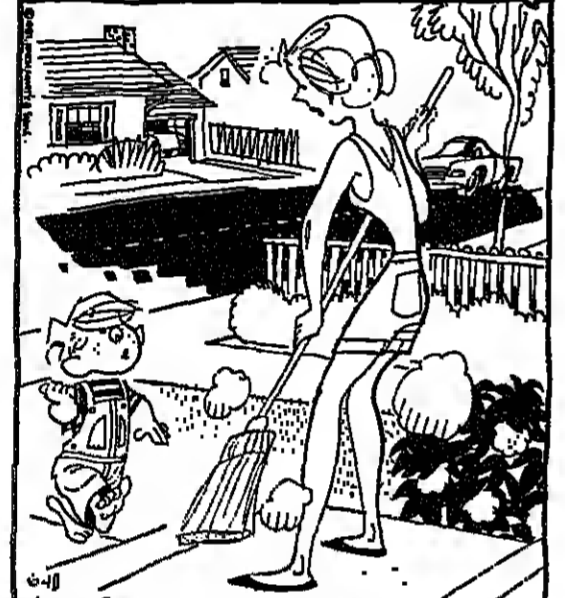
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR. WILSON'S HEADACHE MUST BE WORSE. HE SAID HE'S NOT ALLOWED VISITORS."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, as suggested by the above cartoon. To form four ordinary words.

POSOW  
SELBS  
TULFAY  
RODINO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HE WAS UP

Yesterday's Jumble: AWAKE OLDER STOMA FROZEN  
Answer: A diplomat should know how far to go before he does it—GOES TOO FAR

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	21	10	Bangkok	31	27
Amsterdam	17	11	Hong Kong	29	25
Athens	19	11	London	21	14
Berlin	16	11	Manila	31	27
Bombay	29	25	Osaka	29	25
Buenos Aires	19	11	Seoul	29	25
Calcutta	29	25	Singapore	31	27
Cairo	29	25	Taipei	29	25
Canton	29	25	Tokyo	29	25
Chennai	29	25	Yokohama	29	25
Cebu	29	25			
Colon	29	25			
Hankow	29	25			
Hong Kong	29	25			
Kobe	29	25			
London	21	14			
Lyons	17	11			
Madrid	17	11			
Moscow	15	9			
Paris	17	11			
Prague	17	11			
Rome	17	11			
Shanghai	29	25			
Singapore	31	27			
Tientsin	29	25			
Yokohama	29	25			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, June 9.

Amsterdam	London	Paris	Sydney
ABN 402.25	AA Cons 229.25	AG 192.19	AG 192.19
ABN 402.25	Allied Leas 229.25	Alto Laval 192.19	Alto Laval 192.19
ABN 402.25	Amalgamated 229.25	Alto Laval 192.19	Alto Laval 192.19
ABN 402.25	Amalgamated 229.25	Alto Laval 192.19	Alto Laval 192.19
ABN 402.25	Amalgamated 229.25	Alto Laval 192.19	Alto Laval 192.19

BOOKS

RACING THROUGH PARADISE: A Pacific Passage

By William F. Buckley Jr. Photographs by Christopher Little. 344 pages. \$25. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE approaches "Racing Through Paradise: A Pacific Passage" with a twinge of apprehension. It is, after all—following "Airborne: A Sentimental Journey" (1976) and "Atlantic High: A Celebration" (1982)—the third book William F. Buckley Jr. has written about his sailing experiences in general and his ocean cruises in particular.

As he himself observes in the preface: "Sailing is a continuous experience and, I suppose, other avocational sports are—either more or less keeps on sailing, and though one episode (a week in Alta; a summer skip in Chile) may stand out, you tend to think of it as in some way seamless."

Which is precisely the source of one's anxiety as one begins this colorful account of a 4,000-mile Pacific cruise that he, his son, five friends and a crew undertook in June 1985 aboard the chartered 71-foot ketch Sealstar.

Not to worry, though. Yes, there is a lyrical paragraph or two: "Time loses its meaning. You just sail, and sail, and watch the moon descend ever so slowly... creating that comfortable, cozy companionship, you and the waves, traveling in the same direction."

But in every other respect, Buckley achieves variety. To begin with, there is the background for the trip, which takes up nearly a third of the book. Here the author discovers new places to cruise, considers ways that less affluent sailors than he might be able to enjoy them, and recalls some of his less routine outings.

Even under way on his Pacific crossing, when his narrative grows more vulnerable to the monotony of wind and water, he manages to include enough in the way of jokes, digressions, gadgets, tips on celestial navigation and meditation on the relative appeals of power and sail to keep the reader wide awake and involved. And lest we weary of his occasionally arch prose style, he offers us excerpts from the journals of his fellow sailors.

Yet it's not variety alone that keeps us reading "Paradise." Even more absorbing is the curious mix of personalities aboard the Seal-

...ual living, laboring, playing, sleeping (fulfilling) in close quarters often trying circumstances. The seven principals differed in age, temperament, humor, manual skill, neatness, taste, politics. There was disagreement over Vietnam, insufficient ventilation in the sleeping quarters, anxiety about whether Ambassador Evan G. Galbraith would get back to Paris in time to receive Vice President George Bush.

Yet no fistfights occur in the month of cruising. The travelers vent their hostilities through jokes, teasing and hyperbolic tirades written down in their journals. Good cheer prevails. The arms of camaraderie seem to reach out and embrace the reader in friendship.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	MISERY	Stephen King	1
2	THE HAUNTED MESA	Lois L. Amour	1
3	FIVE THINGS	Danielle Steel	2
4	HERIBERTO	John D'Alley	2
5	WINDMILLS OF THE GODS	Sidney Sheldon	3
6	THE LADIES OF MISSALONGHI	Colleen McCullough	4
7	THE EYES OF THE DRAGON	Stephen King	6
8	DESTINY	Sally Beauman	6
9	THE TRIANON SYNDROME	Robert Harris	7
10	WINTER HAWK	Craig Thomas	7
11	BOLT	Dick Francis	12
12	VOYAGE OF VENGEANCE	L. Ron Hubbard	13
13	NO DEALS, MR. BOND	John Gardner	13

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LARAS RITA ANDA  
AGENT ADEN QUES  
MANSE VEND URS  
BROWNIE TRIESTE  
ETONS OLDEST  
PARROT ADIEU  
ATO RAFTED CLAP  
CLAWS AIM ATONE  
TINA FIRISTS NNW  
INURE OSAGES  
CARTER SURER  
AMIALE BOSSUET  
BOOB OLIO SINCE  
ALTI NANA ONICE  
LEIST GNAT RETEM

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Five heart winners left this ending:

ON the diagrammed deal when West eventually made a greedy double of six spades, North retreated to six trump, recognizing that a bad trump split was the reason for the double. West doubled again, perhaps in pique, an action that was less costly than his first double.

When the spade queen was led, South won with the king and ran the club jack to East's queen. The shift was to a diamond, which gave South an opportunity in that suit, but he wanted the lead in his hand. He therefore put up the ace and led a low club to the eight.

The diamond king was led from the dummy and the spade nine was thrown from the closed hand. This caught West in a rare crisscross squeeze position, and North's team gained 15 international match points. In the replay West held

High Low Class

North	South	West	East
4-3-2	7-10-Q10	9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1	4-6-5-4-3-2-1
Q-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1	Q-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1	Q-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1	Q-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1
Q-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1	Q-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1	Q-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1	Q-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1

World Stock Markets (continued)

Amsterdam	London	Paris	Sydney
ABN 402.25	AA Cons 229.25	AG 192.19	AG 192.19
ABN 402.25	Allied Leas 229.25	Alto Laval 192.19	Alto Laval 192.19
ABN 402.25	Amalgamated 229.25	Alto Laval 192.19	Alto Laval 192.19
ABN 402.25	Amalgamated 229.25	Alto Laval 192.19	Alto Laval 192.19
ABN 402.25	Amalgamated 229.25	Alto Laval 192.19	Alto Laval 192.19

SPORTS

'Jays Rout Yankees, Take Over 1st Place

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Rookie Fred McGriff, traded from the New York Yankees to the Toronto Blue Jays five years ago, finally got to take advantage of the short right-field porch at Yankee Stadium Monday night.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

place in the American League's Eastern Division, a half-game ahead of New York. George Bell, who had never hit a homer at Yankee Stadium in five seasons with Toronto, hit two and drove in four runs.

more. Spike Owen and Ellis Burks had two doubles apiece, helping Boston end a three-game losing streak.

Mariners 6, Rangers 0: In Seattle, Jim Presley drove in four runs with a home run and a double to back Mark Langston's second career no-hitter.

Athletics 9, White Sox 3: In Oakland, California, Carney Lansford and Reggie Jackson hit three-run homers to power the Athletics.

Cubs 4, Mets 2: In the National League, in Chicago, Manny Trillo's home run with two out in the ninth off Doug Sisk lifted the Cubs past New York. The Mets tied the score, 2-2, but squandered two chances to take the lead in the top of the ninth. With one out and a run in, Howard Johnson was on third and Barry Lyons on second. Bill Almon bunted back to pitcher Lee Smith, who pitched Johnson back to third before throwing Almon out. Smith then started the process of walking Mookie Wilson intentionally — but after the first ball, catcher Jody Davis picked off Lyons. Second baseman Ryne Sandberg had been standing behind the bat; Lyons had strayed off the base, and Davis threw him out easily.

Reds 7, Giants 6: In Cincinnati, Dave Parker's two-run single with one out in the ninth rallied the Reds. Cincinnati won for the fourth time this year after trailing by six runs. The Reds have earned 18 of their 33 victories by making comebacks.

Cardinals 12, Phillies 8: In Philadelphia, Vince Coleman went 3-for-3, scored three runs and stole four bases to lead St. Louis. Coleman has stolen 37 bases against the Phillies in his career without getting caught.

Dodgers 6, Braves 3: In Atlanta, Orel Hershey drove in two runs and combined with Brian Holton on a six-hitter to pace Los Angeles.

Expos 7, Pirates 1: In Montreal, Hubie Brooks and Tim Lincecum hit home runs to help Neal Heaton win his fifth straight decision. Heaton (8-2) also drove in two runs as the Expos snapped a three-game losing streak.

Padres 5, Astros 4: In Houston, Luis Salazar's two-out single capped a four-run eighth and put the Astros past San Diego. Salazar was 3-for-4 on the night, with a homer, a single and a double.

Red Sox 6, Orioles 2: In Baltimore, ...



Right fielder Ruben Sierra, who got one of the two hits Mark Langston allowed Texas, went to the wall but couldn't handle a seventh-inning drive off the bat of Seattle's Domingo Ramos.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing teams, scores, and key players.

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for American League and National League, including win/loss records and percentages.

Transition

Transition: Milwaukee signed Chris Johnson, pitcher; Minnesota acquired Mike Smithson, pitcher; Toronto signed Pierre Sylvestre, pitcher; Cincinnati signed Brian Lane, third baseman; Steve McCarty, Richard Jeffery, Scott Eitzinger, Mitch Hill, Michael Smith and Joseph Valera, pitchers; Brad Robinson, pitcher; Edward Rush, shortstop; Mark Koverick, first baseman; and Brian Whitaker and Reggie Brock, second basemen.

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a watch image and text: 'Since 1735 the oldest name in swiss watchmaking. But don't expect to find a quartz in a Blancpain watch. You won't. And you never will.'

Advertisement for Stella Artois beer, featuring the text 'BORIS IS BACK.' and 'June 8-14 Queen's Club Tennis Championships'.

Men's Tennis: A Yawning Gap at the Top

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service
PARIS — Tennis is a sport of eras, usually defined by the players who dominate them. The Four Musketeers and Suzanne Lenglen of France won the 1920s and the English much of the 1930s. Then came the Americans (Don Budge and Jack Kramer and Maureen Connolly), followed by the Aussies — Lew Hoad, Ken Rosewall, Rod Laver, Roy Emerson, John Newcombe, Margaret Court and Evonne Goolagong.

A Sullen Star Languishes, an Old Star Rises

International Herald Tribune
"Yes, I know I am young and inexperienced. But it is a fault I am rectifying every day."
— Prime Minister William Pitt, at age 25, in 1783.
LONDON — In politics the balance of age and experience move one way; in sport quite the opposite. The mid-twenties are a soccer player's peak years. Squander them, and experience will eat you little, as Bernd Schuster is discovering.



Bernd Schuster (right) in May 1986, his most recent senior game.

Last week, after his story was told without self-pity, calls came through from Turin. The waning away of John Charles, 11 Buon Gigame, touched raw nerves in Italy, which his memory is revered. Fiat, which controls Juventus, made an offer that Charles, for the second time, could not refuse.

Large advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED' featuring various escort and guide services with contact information for cities like London, New York, and Paris.

SPORTS BRIEFS

NBA Bucks in International Tourney

BOSTON (AP) — The National Basketball Association will play its first games in international competition when the Milwaukee Bucks meet the Soviet national team and European champion Turin Milan in a three-game round-robin Oct. 25-25 in Milwaukee. The event was organized by the NBA and by FIBA, the sport's international governing body.

NCAA Names New Executive Director

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — Richard D. Schultz, the athletic director at the University of Virginia, on Monday was named executive director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Quotable

• Jim Sundberg of the Chicago Cubs, on a near miss with another plane during a team flight: "I don't know how close it was, but the lady in 13-D was bawling the chicken dinner." (L-17)

OBSERVER

Reasons Not to Run

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Five obvious reasons why a sensible politician might choose not to run for president next year:
1. THE "après moi le déluge" factor...

important and find it fascinating, challenging, fulfilling and time-consuming. Running for president means you have to abandon this important, fascinating, challenging and fulfilling work and spend two years of your life doing things that are mostly unworthy of an adult...

By Eileen Blumenthal
NEW YORK — "The joy or the horror" — the extremes — the director Joseph Chaikin gropes for words to explain why he likes beneath the wild and squirts in "The Bald Soprano..."



Joseph Chaikin and the cast of his New York revival of Ionesco's "Bald Soprano."

He was left partly paralyzed (though through therapy he has recovered full mobility). He also had severe aphasia. He could neither speak nor understand speech, and could barely read or write. Since then, he has reassembled shards of language, but verbal communication remains impaired.

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much more than just a therapy session. I was surprised by how much of an artist remained. He would have spurts of tremendous coherence, gusts of inspiration. Chaikin was actually fascinated by what was happening to him. He explained recently: "I never enjoy pain, physical pain, but the rest — everything's interesting. I'm so surprised to be living at all, surprised, so surprised!"

PEOPLE

Nancy Reagan Registers Her Own Gallup Poll

Nancy Reagan headed a field of younger celebrities in a Gallup poll that asked married men and women between 25 and 34 whom they would most like to spend an evening with. "Mrs. Reagan projects a sophisticated charm and basic magnetism that men, particularly young men, are uncontrollably drawn to," says Fast Lane magazine, which commissioned the poll. "Because of her proximity to the central apparatus of government, she can make them feel important, while her femininity turns them on..."

Jackie Jackson has warned reporters covering her husband Jesse's expected bid for the Democratic presidential nomination: Don't get personal. "I don't believe in examining sheets. That's a violation of privacy," she told Life magazine. "If my husband has committed adultery, he better not tell me," she said. "And you better not go digging into it because I'm trying to raise a family and won't let you be the one to destroy my family."

A polyester magenta dress once worn by "Wheel of Fortune" letterman Vanna White is on display at an espresso bar in Seattle, where fans may touch it for 25 cents. The bar displayed the dress in hope of attracting the television celebrity when she visits a nearby bookstore. The money will go to a children's hospital, said Jack Kelly, co-owner of Uptown Espresso. He said he got the dress through the bar's cabinetmaker, whose girlfriend's father bought it at auction for \$700.

Singer Michael Jackson has abandoned a plan to keep a giraffe in his backyard in Van Nuys, California, with other exotic pets, including chimpanzees, a llama, deer and a box constrictor. A representative for Jackson, withdrew a zoning waiver request, saying he believed that the entertainer had had a change of heart. One neighbor was only partially mollified. Said Howard Davine, whose home borders Jackson's: "When the temper tantrums rise the 'neighborhood smells like a zoo.'"

CONGRATULATIONS and BIRTHDAY MESSAGE CENTER
DELA DUBLIN welcome to the gang who celebrate our birthday with Patti, Dottie, Saul, Judy & anyone else on 10 June. I declared that one in Florida, but unfortunately as a child in the US military, the real was in Austin where George S took us, such as life, YW.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
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